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20 October 1982

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ANGOLA

BRIEFS

SPANISH AID OFFER--The Spanish government condemned the aggression of the South African racists against our country in Luanda yesterday, through its ambassador to Angola, Manuel Pinheiro Soto. Ambassador Soto, who made these statements at the 4 February International Airport, while en route, on behalf of the Spanish government, to offer the government of Angola a gift of medicines, clothing and bedding totaling 11 tons, for the use of the people in the southern part of our country who have been directly harmed by the aggression, further said that his government made public a note of protest last year and that it will continue to support the Angolan government. The presentation ceremony was attended by Pedro Kingerenl, representing the head of the Western Nations Department of the Secretariat of State for Cooperation, as well as other officials of that body and of the Red Cross, and the first secretary of the Spanish embassy in Angola. [Text][Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Aug 82 p 1] 5157

GDR CONTRIBUTES FOOD--A gift from the people and the government of the GDR to the People's Republic of Angola, totaling 50 tons of food products and other goods of first necessity, was turned over to the Angolan authorities yesterday. The ceremony took place in the commercial port of Luanda, on board the vessel Schwielowsee, with Antonio Lengue, director of the Department of Foreign Relations of the party's Central Committee taking delivery of the gift from the first secretary of the GDR embassy in Angola, Helmut Jung. This official stated during the ceremony that this aid expressing the solidarity of his country with Angola, in view of the constant aggression of which it has been made the victim by South Africa, represents a strengthening of our friendship, because the South Africans can never destroy it. [Excerpt][Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 August 82 p 2] 5157

BADEA FISHING LOAN--The Angolan government has recently received a loan of \$10 million (about 300 million kwanzas) from the Arab Bank for African Economic Development (BADEA). According to the report in the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA, this loan is intended to finance the implementation of priority projects in the fishing sector. [Text][Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 August 82 p 1] 5157

HEALTH MINISTER OPENS POLIO DRIVE--The fifth national polio vaccination campaign will be launched next Sunday, 22 August, Minister of Health Agostinho Mendes de Carvalho announced during a press conference held for domestic news agencies late yesterday morning. "This campaign, like the preceding ones, is the result of the concern of the Ministry of Health to pursue activities leading to fulfillment of the party guidelines," that member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party stated. The health minister also stressed during the press conference that this campaign will make it possible to protect a million children under 5 years of age, scattered throughout the entire national territory "except for those areas which are still occupied by the racist South African troops" against poliomyelitis. [Excerpts][Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 August 82 p 1] 5157

CSO: 4742/384

OPPOSITION GROUP SAYS FIGHTING CONTINUES

AB130717 Paris AFP in English 0428 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Lagos, 13 Oct (AFP)--The Democratic Revolutionary Council, one of eight factions grouped in opposition to the Chadian regime of Hissene Habre, is continuing armed resistance against Mr Habre's forces in six regions of southern Chad, the organization said here.

The statement also warned international groups "who, under cover of humanitarian aid, bring logistical support to the FAN" that the council "declines all responsibility" for any attacks.

Moctar Moussa, a member of the council here, said the organization would pursue its attacks on supply convoys, and that "people who have nothing to do with Chad's problems could be victims."

The council, led by Asheikh Ibm Oumar, was fighting the FAN in Chari-Baguirmi, east of the Chadian capital of Ndjamena, Guera, in south central Chad, Ouaddai, in eastern Chad, Salamat, along the Central African border, Batha, in central Chad, and middle Chari in southern Chad.

It said serious clashes took place on 10 and 11 September at Koundjouru, in central Chad, leaving 25 FAN members dead.

The statement said the Democratic Revolutionary Council had joined forces with the Chad National Liberation Front. Earlier this month, the council's political leadership agreed to join a council led by former President Goukouni Oueddei, who was ousted by Mr Habre in June.

CSO: 3400/74

HABRE SAID TO BE CONSOLIDATING HIS VICTORY

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3400, 4 Oct 82 p 2597

[Text]

HISSEN HABRÉ has been consolidating his victory over the former leader of the south, Colonel Abdelkader Kamougué. Kamougué fled to Cameroon and then on to Gabon early last month (the Belgian who helped him escape has been imprisoned in N'Djamena). Habré has since then begun a hearts-and-minds campaign in the south to follow his military victories. The main disputed area is now the north, where, Habré claimed last week, subversion is being fomented.

The Permanent Committee of the South, which was Kamougué's political and economic power base, has been disbanded and replaced with "Operational Centres" controlled by military representatives of Habré's *Forces Armées du Nord* (FAN). Major centres have been established at Sahr, Doba and Moundou. Through these and other centres, a propaganda campaign is being run by an "Information Council" based in N'Djamena. The Council has been talking to meetings of local students, civil servants, soldiers and others in order to "end speculation" about Habré's intentions.

Suspensions between the indigenous southerners and the newly arrived northerners led by Habré are strong; the FAN troops have not forgotten the Moundou executions of February and March 1979, neither have the southerners forgotten their compatriots' fate at the hands of Habré.

The propaganda campaign is led by Alim Sali, the FAN Minister for the Economy. As well as co-ordinating meetings with the local populations he has been assuring foreign investors and aid workers of support from N'Djamena in their efforts to develop the south, which is relatively rich compared to the north. Cotton and groundnuts could provide revenue for the State, and Habré's representatives are keen to develop these agro-industries.

On the international scene, Paris has responded to the recent anti-French demonstrations in N'Djamena by despatching a team of *co-opérants* to N'Djamena and promising to pay at least some of the civil servant bill. The demonstrations have since ended. Cynics are suggesting that Habré's increasingly warm relationship with Washington may also have something to do with The French Ministry for Co-operation's speedy response. American C-130 transport planes recently delivered arms to N'Djamena and there is talk of larger financial aid from the Reagan Government. The United Nations reconstruction plan is still in the offing, though a formal donors meeting has yet to take place. France has promised to press the Chadian case at this meeting when it eventually happens (it has been postponed at least once because of the war).

At a recent press conference in N'Djamena — his second since coming to power — the leader of the *Forces Armées du Nord* said that in the extreme north around the oasis settlements of Bardai and Zouar "people are trying to gather to foment revolution." He admitted that FAN did not control the area, but did not say who did. Some still support former President Weddeye, who has promised to "play a role" in the country's future.

SEID REJECTS GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE ANNOUNCEMENT

AB081608 Paris AFP in French 0806 GMT Oct 82

[Text] Lagos, 8 Oct (AFP)--On Thursday evening in Lagos, Mahmat Abba Seid, former minister of interior in the Chadian Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], rejected the statements made in Algiers by Goukouni Oueddei in the presence of several Chadian faction leaders opposed to Hissein Habre, the present head of the Chadian Government.

In an interview with AFP Mahmat Abba Seid said that he had gone to Algiers "at the call" of the former GUNT president but that he did not share the views expressed in the "Algiers appeal" of 28 September. "The 1st Army (headed by Abba Seid) rejects any meeting that is contrary to the fundamental principles of the FROLINAT" and that meeting was not convened by the movement, Abba Seid added. All undertakings of Hissein Habre's opposition are doomed to failure so long as they do not have a military priority, he stressed.

"We must remain on the spot and fight, we will not be able to do anything from abroad and the formation of a government-in-exile (announced on 8 October in the Algiers appeal) will serve no purpose," he said. That so-called government will not have the support of those who are fighting inside Chad and neither will it receive support from outside, the former minister felt.

Mahamat Abba Seid reaffirmed that the 1st Army was in control of a portion of Chadian territory between the cities of Mongo, Abeche and Am-Timam (in the east of the country) and that it was patrolling a vast area of the Sudan-Chad border after destroying and seizing several supply columns coming from Sudan to Hissein Habre's FAN.

The leader of the 1st Army further hoped to convene a meeting of the FROLINAT soon in order to reorganize the forces fighting against FAN. "We must organize ourselves and ensure greater discipline, because the day we take the Chadian capital, we will remain there for good," he added.

Concerning the control of southern Chad by the FAN, Abba Seid said that "understanding is not possible" between the FAN and the south because

"Hissein Habre is a reactionary dictator" whom the south cannot tolerate.

Abba Seid also accused Cameroon of extraditing Chadians to Chad thereby "supporting" the new master of the Chadian capital.

CSO: 3419/55

CONGO

BRIEFS

CONGOLESE-CAMEROONIAN MEETING--President Ahidjo said recently in Yaounde that his country was ready to contribute to the success of the OAU. The President made the statement at a meeting of the Council of Ministers of Congo and Cameroon. At the meeting apart from the OAU discussions, the two countries agreed to cooperate in the spheres of aviation, culture, science and technology and education. The meeting was aimed at finding ways of strengthening the relations between the two countries. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3400, 4 Oct 82 p 2597]

CSO: 3400/73

PRESIDENT OBIANG NGUEMA DIVERSIFYING INTERNATIONAL TIES

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3400, 4 Oct 82 p 2598

[Text]

President Obiang Nguema has been continuing his campaign to gain international respectability (for report on the Constitution referendum see *West Africa*, August 23).

On this visit abroad, significantly, he spent as much time in France as in the metropole of the former colonial power, Spain.

President Nguema wants to diversify his international ties, much to the chagrin of the Spaniards, who have been conducting a vigorous "recolonisation" exercise over the last year.

In Paris, President Nguema had an audience with President Mitterrand, and talks with M. Jean-Pierre Cot, the Minister for Co-operation and Development, M. Charles Hernu, the Defence Minister and

M. Louis le Pensac, the Maritime Affairs Minister. This latter meeting promised to be of particular interest because of recent controversy over French fishing rights in the Gulf of Guinea.

The President also visited Rennes, in Brittany, where there is a military training school. At present Spanish army officers are charged with the training of Equato-Guinean troops.

President Obiang had talks with the French employer's organisation, the CNPF — Conseil Nationale du Patronat Français — when he discussed the possibility of French investment.

After the talks in France President Obiang went to Rome where he was received by the Pope, then on to Madrid.

CSO: 3400/73

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

BRIEFS

OBIANG SPEAKS AT INAUGURATION--This morning at the Freedom Square in Bata, the solemn act of the official inauguration of Col Obiang Nguema Mbazogo as president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea took place. The act [words indistinct] took place in accordance with the Decree 76-62 of 11 October creating the committee for the official inauguration of His Excellency Obiang Nguema Mbazogo as president of the republic. Alfredo Tomas King Tomas, the honorable president of the court and commissioner of state for justice, administered the oath to Colonel Obiang as president of the republic, during which he agreed to guide the destiny of the people of Equatorial Guinea. [passage omitted] The president then took the floor to review the political history of our country and related events which led to the acts of 3 August 1979. [passage omitted] Referring to the international political situation, Obiang Nguema Mbazogo expressed concern over the threatening situation in which our planet now finds itself: the constant wars and the political instability which is a threat to peace. Concerning Africa, the Equatorial Guinean head of state said that our continent is now facing a precarious situation. The continental organization is now undergoing an unprecedented crisis because of the admission of the Sdar to the organization, although [words indistinct] of the OAU general secretariat. Equatorial Guinea, Obiang Nguema Mbazogo said, is part of the great concept of the international community. [passage omitted] [Excerpts] [AB122052 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 12 Oct 82]

CSO: 3448/1

GABON

BRIEFS

1982-1983 BUDGET--The Minister for Information, Mr Garba Sidikou, has announced details of the 1982-83 Budget. The Budget will be "balanced" (which is a mere accounting formality) at 81,268,510,000 CFA francs. This figure is a 13.41 per cent reduction on the budget for 1981-82. The Minister for Information said the reduction was mainly caused by a fall in receipts from uranium exports. The National Investment Fund, which is fed mainly from uranium receipts, has been allocated 7,000m. CFA francs for 1982-83, just over a quarter of its allocation for 1981-82, which was 26,000m. CFA francs. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3400, 4 Oct 82 p 2597]

CSO: 3400/73

GUINEA

'IMPORTANT' MALIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES

AB071013 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] The Conakry Gbessia International Airport tonight witnessed the arrival of an important 19-member Malian delegation. The delegation was received by Comrades Damantang Camara, member of the National Political Bureau [NPB] and speaker of the National Assembly; Mamady Keita, member of the NPB and minister of higher education and scientific research; Mouctar Diallo, member of the NPB and minister of middle level technical education and professional training; Abdoulaye Diawa Balde, member of the NPB and minister of domestic trade; Senainon Behanzin, secretary of the NPB and minister of agro-pastoral farms and agricultural cooperatives; Sikhe Camara, member of the Central Committee and minister of justice; Sophie Maka, member of the Central Committee and secretary general of the National Committee of the Guinean Women's Revolutionary Union; Koumba Diakite, member of the Central Committee and secretary general of the Guinean Youth Movement; and Kouramoudou Doumbouya, member of the Central Committee and Guinean ambassador to Mali, as well as personnel of the Malian Embassy in Guinea.

This important Malian delegation was led by our brother (Doulai) Silly, member of the Central Executive Bureau and secretary for Organization of the Malian People's Democratic Union [UDPM]. It includes five other Central Executive Bureau members and six ministers who are all members of the UDPM National Council.

More details on the delegation's visit will be given later by our special correspondents Mamadou Conde and Alpha (Cadiekou).

CSO: 3419/38

MALI, GUINEA TALK ABOUT MERGING NATIONS

AB081527 Paris AFP in French 1346 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Dakar, 8 Oct (AFP)--On Thursday, the Guinean-Malian Great Joint Commission on Cooperation began examining a plan for the creation of a union between Mali and Guinea, Guinea Radio monitored in Dakar announced on Friday.

According to the radio, the commission will examine the problems posed by the reconstitution of the former empire of Mali on "the basis of an egalitarian, democratic state." The empire, which was one of the largest in West Africa between the 13th and the 17th centuries, had Niani in Guinea as its capital.

In March 1982, Guinean President Sekou Toure, who was on a working visit to Bamako, called for the creation of a Guinea-Mali union. In his speech, he wished that the two countries be integrated in view of their "many likenesses."

Replying to that proposal, Malian head of state Moussa Traore reaffirmed the determination of the Malian people to do everything in order to "strengthen the long-standing and indissoluble bonds" between Mali and Guinea with a view to "making the great Mali" which the two countries once formed "a living reality."

Opening the deliberations of the great commission, Damantang Camara, speaker of the People's National Assembly and leader of the Guinean delegation, stated that the "Guinea-Mali union could not remain wishful thinking, but must become a reality experienced here and now."

"We are determined," he added, "to make a single state out of two countries, a single nation and a single people marching toward the same goal with the same faith in our common future of justice and solidarity."

The Malian delegation which is led by M'bouille Siby, the organizing secretary of the only Malian party, the Malian People's Democratic Union [UDPM], has six ministers and six members of the UDPM Central Executive Bureau.

On Thursday the commission examined several reports on defense, public works, transport, communications, mines, energy and rural development.

CSO: 3419/55

SESSION OF GUINEA-MALI UNIFICATION TALKS END

AB131212 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The first session of the Guinean-Malian Joint Commission ended today in our capital, Conakry, after a week of intensive and fruitful discussions. Here is a report by Alhpa Kabyle Keita, who followed the deliberations:

A final document was issued after 5 days of deliberations in commission [words indistinct]. The task of this commission was to search for and to study the ways and means of achieving a more complete integration of our two countries. The main stages of this integration have been explained in various reports which touched all the fields of social, political and economic activities as well as those of defense, public works, transport and communications, rural development, water resources, energy, industry, mining and mass organization. [passage omitted]

The Malian-Guinean meeting was remarkable first of all because of the quality of the delegates: on the Malian side, six members of the Central Executive Bureau [BEC] of the Malian People's Democratic Union, six members of the National Council, national representatives of mass organizations and several technical cadres took part in the discussions. Guinea was represented by 4 members of the National Political Bureau, 11 members of the Central Committee and the government as well as senior technical cadres from various fields. It was also remarkable because of the practical work done: throughout the discussions, the Malians and the Guineans always demonstrated their desire and determination to forge ahead toward their total union through a better utilization of their development potentials in order to derive from them the elements of their progress. [passage omitted]

Mali and Guinea will thus bring to the rest of our continent a significant contribution to the creation of the United States of Africa. This was, by the way, the deep conviction expressed at the end of the meeting by our better (BOUE) Sidi, secretary for organization of the EEC. With this Conakry meeting, he said, an important stage has been reached on the infinite path of history and what was achieved today falls within the domain of rationality and logic which history demands of great peoples.

[Begin Sidi recording] Dear comrades, we have just laid the deep bases of real cooperation between our two peoples. We have just clearly expressed our political will to further unite ourselves by fixing precise objectives and by committing ourselves to work to ensure that the defined objectives eventually become a living reality for the benefit of the two unified states. Dear Guinean brothers, we remain convinced that the only path which our honor and dignity command us to take and which is in conformity with the present historic exigencies is that of unity: unity for the survival of our two peoples, unity for the greatness of our two peoples, unity for the progress and well-being of our two peoples. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Comrade Damantang Camara, the leader of the Guinean delegation, member of the National Political Bureau and speaker of the National People's Assembly, said that the discussions were very encouraging. They make it possible to hope that the successive stages of our progress will victoriously lead us to the final objective.

[Begin Camara recording] Malian brothers and sisters, comrade members of the Political Bureau, the Central Committee and the government, comrades: We have now come to the end of the first session of our preparatory committee. [passage omitted] To be sure, our ambition is great and sublime. It demands of us sustained efforts to bannish certain habits, easy ways and comforts of life in order to overcome the numerous obstacles and concentrate on our irreversible commitment on the path of progressive integration. [passage omitted] Within a few days, the Guinean delegation will go to Bamako where, I am convinced, the second phase of the deliberations of the preparatory committee will take place in the best conditions of success. [passage omitted]

Long live the Guinean-Malian Union! Long live the United States of Africa! Ready for the revolution! [applause] [end recording] [passage omitted]

CSO: 3419/55

RADIO COMMENTARY ON AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

AB121357 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Station commentary on Amnesty International's 'attacks' against Guinea]

[Text] Amnesty International is still out to search for souls at the museum of history. Amnesty International will definitely never tire of uttering nonsense against the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. Judging from its recent radio statement monitored in London on the fate of the so-called political prisoners in Guinea, Amnesty seems to be made up of people who have ordinary grass growing in their heads in the place of their brains. Amnesty International seems to be convinced that the entire world is made up of blockheads who are prepared to swallow any trumped-up information without critical examination. It is true that when intellectual dishonesty goes beyond a certain point, as is the case with Amnesty, one must expect verbosity characterized by rottenness and amorality in the appreciation of the most elementary facts. That honest men should be concerned with the lives of citizens in a given country is quite normal; this has nothing to do with interference in the domestic affairs of a sovereign country. But when people have to (?resort to mockery to destroy the works of others) because they have been made helpless by the offensive launched by the party state of Guinea through the voice of the secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party, Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, then they have renounced all logic.

On several occasions, the Guinean Government--through the authorized voice of the head of state and the various media--has explained that prosecutions of people for expression their opinions do not exist in Guinea, not even in the disguised form of repression of an alleged subversion [words indistinct]. If Amnesty International really wants to be credible why then does it tolerate within its ranks the existence of traitors to Guinea and a minority of nostalgic European pining for a long forgotten colonial past, and--note this well!--Amnesty, which is an expert in trumping up stories, treats these traitors as exiles. Surely Amnesty is not satisfied even with the UN High Commission for Refugees which does not have Guinean political refugees on its list. At a time when world opinion is well-informed about the criminal acts of Guinean citizens who conspired with our enemies to make an attempt on the sovereignty of their own country, Amnesty International is again [words indistinct] and talking of disappearances in Guinea with an orgy of statistics

that can only be prepared by people who are in the pay of (?foreign masters). This is a pity! [passage indistinct]

At its meeting in Lagos, the OAU proclaimed 22 November as the day for the liberation of (?political prisoners). A world renowned humanitarian organization made up of lawyers from the [words indistinct] sent a mission to Guinea. This mission was received by the head of state. It freely visited Guinean prisons and held long discussions with prisoners at Camp Boiro. Before leaving our country, this mission said it was stunned (?by what it saw). In fact, instead of a helpless head of state barricaded behind Pretorian guard of Soviet and Chinese soldiers, the mission met with a serene head of state who moves about freely without a body guard--like any other citizen--in the streets of Conakry; a head of state who is acclaimed and applauded wherever he goes. According to the mission, it met with competent Guinean cadres, especially those of the Ministries of Justice and of Information. The mission listened to the declarations of the prisoners [words indistinct].

The mission did not fail to talk in confidence to Guinean cadres. It expressed satisfaction about its stay in our country. It left the country to close the mouths of those who talk rubbish about Guinea and put a stop to the defamatory words spoken about Guinea and promised to make a report on what it saw with its own eyes in Guinea. Amnesty is well aware of this.

Amnesty has written to some ministries including those of information and justice to report that Guinean cadres in full activity have been jailed for their political opinions. And yet, during a recent visit to Guinea by Amnesty International representatives, they had the opportunity to meet with a number of these persons who are political prisoners only in their minds. This obstinacy to ignore the truth is a clear proof of Amnesty's dishonesty. One may well believe in good faith but one cannot believe in all this intellectual debility coupled with a form of naiveness which really amounts to pure provocation. Has Amnesty forgotten President Ahmed Sekou Toure's recent press conference during his visit to Paris? At this press conference, the Guinean head of state honorably undertook to allow a (?committee) to come to Guinea to determine whether the various (?reports) tally with the reality in Guinea. But Amnesty would not consent to this because [words indistinct]. Have those champions of Sa's cause suddenly understood the virtues of the (?fight) for human rights?

It is likely that President Ahmed Sekou Toure's visits to friendly Western countries, the prestige of the Guinean revolution and its leader and the way in which the Guinean president put to confusion those lackeys yearning for financial aid have seriously affected the mind poisoning plans for those who [words indistinct].

We know that Amnesty did everything to jeopardize President Sekou Toure's visit to France. Thanks to God, contacts were made and talks held at the appropriate levels. Amnesty has clearly failed in its maneuvers aimed at preventing the resumption of serene relations with France. But (?organizations) of intrigue never draw a lesson from history. On the occasion of

President Ahmed Sekou Toure's visit to the FRG, Amnesty left no stone unturned to make the visit a failure. And yet, Amnesty was allowed to meet with the ministers of foreign affairs and justice of Guinea. But this was in vain: Amnesty is not out for the truth. It aims at an objective whose repugnant nature is equal only to that of the blind forces which persist in opposing the interests of the Guinean people in their relations with foreign nations [words indistinct]. We are now fed up! In fact, for us Amnesty International deserves no consideration any longer. We are indifferent to its perverse and oneiric allegations and we are convinced that the childishness in which it wants to maintain public opinion is a proof of [word indistinct]. This has been going on for too long! Ready for the revolution!

CSO: 3419/51

GUINEA

BRIEFS

GUINEA-PHILIPPINES ESTABLISH DIPLOMACY--Dakar, 9 Oct (AFP)--Guinea and the Philippines have decided to establish diplomatic relations as of Friday, 8 October, states a communique from Guinea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, broadcast by Radio Conakry and monitored in Dakar. [Text] [AB101111 Paris AFP in French 1313 GMT 9 Oct 82]

DELEGATION RETURNS TO MALI--The Malian delegation that participated in the first session of the Guinea-Mali Joint Commission left Conakry this morning for Bamako. The 1-week meeting which was attended by Guinean and Malian officials was held in an atmosphere of total understanding. It ended yesterday morning, after the adoption of the final document draft by the various working commissions. [Excerpt] [AB140812 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 13 Oct 82]

CSO: 3419/55

GUINEA-BISSAU

PRC PROVIDES GOODS, MEDICAL AID

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 18 Aug 82 p 8

[Text] The People's Republic of China will grant our country credit in goods totaling 3 million yuan, which is about 75 million pesos, on the basis of an agreement signed last Saturday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Minister of Fisheries, Commerce and Artisans Carlos Correia and the Chinese ambassador accredited to Bissau, Liu Yinxian.

During the ceremony, which was attended by the governor of the National Bank of Guinea-Bissau, Godinho Gomes, and Lamine Haidara, director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the commerce minister stressed the importance of the aid and noted the links which have long bound Guinea-Bissau to the People's Republic of China.

"This gesture will continue to contribute significantly to our government's effort to supply our market, above all in the rural zones," Carlos Correia emphasized.

Chinese diplomat Liu Yinxian, after noting that "we will be most satisfied if the aid proves advantageous to Guinea-Bissau," stated that the recent visit paid by the president of the Council of the Revolution to his country made the strengthening of the relations between the two peoples possible.

"We are persuaded that under the leadership of Joao Eernardo Vieira, Guinea-Bissau will achieve triumphs."

Chinese Physicians

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Victor Saude Maria was paid a courtesy visit at his office Monday morning by the members of the new Chinese medical team which arrived in the country recently and which will go to work at the Cantchungo regional hospital.

This is yet one more Chinese medical team which will function in the country. This one is made up of 15 individuals including doctors, specialists, an interpreter and a driver. Minister of Health and Social Affairs Carmen Pereira and the director general for hospital aid, Dr Sabino Dias, were present at the meeting. The latter accompanied the delegation to Cantchungo that same day.

5157

CSO: 4742/386

GUINEA-BISSAU

IMPROPER SANITATION RESULTS IN SPOILED FOODSTUFFS

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 Aug 82 p 8

[Excerpts] A considerable quantity of foodstuffs was declared unusable by the health commission, which termed these products "unsuited for human consumption" and ordered their removal and subsequent destruction.

Although we were not provided with figures on the extent of the loss, the volume of products discarded suggests a figure of more than 1,000 contos. The spoiled good included canned products, tomatoes, beans, butter, sausages, pigs' feet, sardines and tuna; baby food; Knorr soups, cheese, crackers, packaged sugar, coffee, wines, vinegars, hard liquor, bottled water and eggs, among other products.

According to information obtained from the commission, the government had already been informed of the situation, while at the same time a memorandum sent to the management of the People's Stores listed innumerable violations found at the stores, which led to the deterioration of the goods. These anomalies, this report said, ranged from poor storage and handling of the goods to the lack of ventilation, walls needing cleaning and paint, and included flooding in Store No 4 when drains backed up.

Ruined Wheat Flour

Meanwhile, during another subsequent inspection made, the commission condemned 2,498 sacks of wheat obtained from Saudi Arabia and 1,220 of the 13,146 sacks of wheat flour obtained from the European Economic Community. All of these products arrived in the country last June, after being water damaged during the trip, which led to the deterioration. Where the wheat was concerned, it was decided to turn it over to Rural Development for use as fertilizer.

According to the statements by the man in charge of the environmental office of hygiene and sanitation, Carlos Fernando Sani, the commission plans to extend its activities to other sectors as a way of ensuring more efficient sanitary coverage. A proposal has already been submitted to the Ministry of Commerce urging the launching of a joint campaign in order to avoid future losses of goods and resulting economic harm done to the country.

5157

CSO: 4742/386

NATIONALIZED HOTEL SECTOR SOURCE OF COMPLAINTS, DOUBTS

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 Aug 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Free Fall--A Point of Order"]

[Excerpts] The national hotel industry is in the midst of a free fall. Is it the fact that it belongs to the state that has condemned this important sector of the public life of the country, as is moreover well known, to failure? In reality, the facts are very obvious. But it would be more serious still if, by an error in action, we were to put at risk the entire structure and the very guiding principle on which it is based. The best thing here is to put the facts on the table and to analyze them critically or, as might be said, more scientifically.

Already, the pattern this national industry offers to our plain view is rather poor and limited, where its activities are concerned, while our national resources offer a potential for greater dynamization of the sector. Taking those in the state and private sector together, there are hardly more than a dozen hotels, restaurants and other eating places in our capital, and they are in minimally functional condition. And their names would not hold much attraction for the ordinary customer, if the very "limitations" of this country had not led to an increasingly acute situation in some cases.

Meanwhile, we could find no better example here than the Grand Hotel. Perhaps its (privileged?) location in the center of the city itself has made its problems consistently obvious to everyone, to the point of making it a caricature of a hotel, and thus earning it all types of derogatory nicknames (lowlife dive, loony bin, greasy spoon, house of accommodation, ministry of the unemployed). Someone at a side table lamented one day, somewhat ironically: "It was great in the past, but today there is nothing great about it."

The situation has been plain for all to see for a long time, and the Grand Hotel does not seem to hear the rain of criticism which its customers have already begun to voice loudly.

In conclusion, then, on whom can we place the blame for this lamentable situation? We think that the Grand Hotel, which we have cited as an example, as we might have cited the Sol-Mar, Hotel Portugal or any other, should urgently be provided with better facilities and improvements.

These public services, by international tradition, have come to be known as the "mirrors of the country." But in Guinea-Bissau, they continue to provide a clear field for the speculations of the enemies of nationalization. How long will this situation drag on?

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION VISITS--President of the Council of the Revolution Joao Bernardo Vieira was paid a visit on Monday morning by the special envoy of the Kampuchean chief of state, who delivered a message from his government. According to Hao Nam Hong, a member of the Central Committee and head of the delegation, the message dealt with the political situation in the country, and in particular, the latest peace proposals presented by Laos and Vietnam with a view to stabilizing the region. In statements made to the press as he left the presidential palace, that leader stated, moreover, that he was also charged by the chairman of the state Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea with the task of issuing an invitation to the Guinean chief of state to pay an official visit to that Asian country. [Text][Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 18 Aug 82 p 1] 5157

MESSAGES FROM EGYPT, DPRK--Brig Gen Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the PAIGC and president of the Council of the Revolution, has received a message of thanks from the Egyptian chief of state, Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, in response to the congratulations sent on the occasion of the national holiday of that country last 23 July. Brig Gen Vieira also received a message of thanks in response to the telegram sent to Korean leader Kim Il-song on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the victory won by the Korean people in the national liberation war. "It is with great satisfaction that I express my profound thanks for the congratulations sent me in the name of the people of Guinea-Bissau, the PAIGC and its government, for your firm and specific support of the cause of our people and the reunification of the Korean fatherland, on the occasion of the commemoration of the 29th anniversary of our people's victory in the national liberation war," the Korean chief of state said in his message. In conclusion, the Korean leader voiced his conviction that "the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will be further strengthened and developed on the basis of mutual advantages." [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 18 Aug 82 p 2] 5157

TRADE FIGURES GIVEN--During the first quarter of this year, Guinea-Bissau imported goods totaling 516,390,000 pesos in value. Our exports, on the other hand, came to 48,562,000 pesos, providing a coverage rate of 9.4 percent. Imports in the category "supplies for crafts, trade, industry and administration" reached a total of 159,039,000 pesos and accounted for 30.8 percent of our imports. In the breakdown of imports by continent, Europe, from which we imported goods worth 367,042,000 pesos, ranked first, with the American continent

second. In imports by country, Portugal ranked first. Maritime products were the leading export category, accounting for goods worth 36,732,000 pesos and 75.6 percent of all exports for the first quarter of 1982. The next largest category was industrial products. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 Aug 82 p 1] 5157

COMPANY NEEDS HELP--The Guinean Packing Company (SOEMPA) is a private business which can reduce our market imports of some products, in particular candles, packaged sugar and lye. This enterprise was established in 1974 and since that time has had a series of operational difficulties. Currently, for example, according to information supplied by an official, the business has cut its production by 50 percent due to a shortage of raw materials. In addition, only two machines are operating, that in the candle factory, which began production in April of this year, and which normally produces 10,000 candles a day, or 4-6,000 with electricity cuts, and the ice factory, which produces about 80 blocks per day. The machines for producing lye and packaging sugar have been broken down since 1976, and the owner told us that he is still unable to get them operational. In addition to these, the enterprise faces other difficulties, particularly in marketing its product (candles) locally. Two commercial businesses, SOCOMIN and the People's Stores, which previously purchased the candles at 8.5 pesos each, are now seeking to buy them at 5.5 pesos, to which the owner will not agree, despite the fact that the finance department established the price at 8.5 pesos each. Finally, it was emphasized by the official in charge of the SOEMPA, which is located near the Lino Correia Stadium on 13th Street, that without authorization to import raw materials, it will not be possible to solve the problems of the enterprise or to get it functioning normally. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 Aug 82 p 3] 5157

CNO: 4742/386

ADB ROAD REPAIR LOAN

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 13 Sep 82 p 3

[Text]

The African Development Bank, based in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, has allocated ten million dollars for Liberia as loan assistance for the reconstruction of the Kakata-Totota Highway.

The construction is the final portion of the Paynesville-Totota Highway Reconstruction Project, the Paynesville-Kakata portion has already been completed.

The Public Works Assistant Minister for Technical Services, Mr. Emmanuel K. Siebu, who Saturday disclosed the new trend for the completion of the reconstruction of the Kakata-Totota Highway, said the allocation was based on requests from the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs.

Meanwhile, the Minister of Public Works, Major Henrique Brooks left here Sunday

at the head of a four-member Liberian delegation for Abidjan to hold further talks with the African Development Bank (ADB).

According to a Public Works Ministry release issued here Sunday, the talks will center on a request to be made by Liberia for the ADB to separate the Kakata-Totota Highway construction scheme from the fifth highway reconstruction project, which is a World Bank oriented project with a wider scope. It will begin early 1983.

The release said, although the reconstruction of the Kakata-Totota Highway was originally conceived as part of the fifth highway project, their separation would enable the government to start the former in the dry season of the current fiscal year.

CSO: 3400/6

EIGHTEEN AFL OFFICERS RECEIVE NEW ASSIGNMENTS, THREE RELIEVED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 17 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Text]

Several major changes have been made within the Armed Forces of Liberia, following a visit to the Defense Ministry Wednesday by the Head of State, CJC Samuel K. Doe.

The changes, announced yesterday in a special order published by the Defense Ministry, affected the Second Battalion and Training Command at Camp Todee, and the Third Battalion and Service Support Battalion at the Barclay Training Center in Monrovia.

According to the order, 18 senior officers of the AFL received new assignments, while three others have been relieved of their assignments.

The former Director of Staff at the Defense Ministry, retired Col. Joseph Sharpe, becomes Brigade Adjutant assigned at BTC; the Director of Sports and Protocol Officer, Col. Raymond B. Outland, becomes Commander of the Service Support Battalion; while Inspector General of AFL, Col. Randolph Gave, takes up a new

assignment as Sports Director, replacing Col. Outland.

Col. Daniel D. Doe, Coordinator of the Joint Security, is now Third Battalion Commander at the AFL Brigade at the BTC; Col. Mac M. Shar, former Planning and Training Officer at Brigade, is now commander of the Arsenal on Lynch Street, Monrovia; while Captain Henry Y. Jack, Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, replaces Col. Shar.

Lt. Col. John T. Bengue, Commander of Military Police Task Force at the BTC, is now Inspector General of the AFL. He has been replaced by Captain Thomas K. Ballah, former Deputy Provost Marshall General; while the Brigade Adjutant, Major Cornelius Mulbah, becomes Deputy Adjutant General.

The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, Col. J. Maxwell Weah, who is presently studying at the Command and General Staff College in the United States, has been assigned Commandant at the

Tubman Military Academy; while Col. Phillip Kamah, Commandant of the Academy, becomes Commanding Officer of the Second Infantry Battalion in Todee.

Col. Oguku Kardor, Commanding Officer of the Second Infantry Battalion in Camp Todee, replaces Col. Daniel Doe as Coordinator of the Joint Security headquarters in Monrovia.

Captain David Z. Brown, former Assistant Director for Operations at the National Security Agency, has now been assigned at the Tubman Military Academy.

The three officers who have been relieved of their assignments, but have not been re-assigned are: Col. S.Tye Smith, former Commander of Service Support Battalion; Col. Joseph Sumo, Commander of the Third Battalion; and Lt. Col. Daniel Ouie, former Commander of the AFL Arsenal on Lynch Street, Monrovia

FIRST MAJOR RESHUFFLE

According to a Defense Ministry release issued yesterday, the changes constitute the first major reshuffle within the Armed Forces of Liberia, following a visit to the Defense Ministry Wednesday by the Commander-In-Chief of the Armed Forces of Liberia.

The release said CIC Doe held a half-hour closed-door meeting with Defense Minister Major General Albert Karpeh, Army Chief of Staff Lt. General Henry Dubar and other senior officials of the Ministry. No details were made public after the meeting.

But according to the release, the order published yesterday said the changes were a "pre-requisite to the re-organization of the Armed Forces of Liberia to ensure smooth operation and speedy accomplishment of assigned missions."

CSO: 3400/6

FULAH COMMUNITY GOVERNOR ANNOUNCES CENSUS OF FULAHS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 14 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Westmore Dahn]

[Text]

In a bid to legalize the status of Fulah citizens in Liberia, the governor of the Fulah Community has disclosed that a census will be instituted shortly to identify all Fulahs.

At a mass meeting at the Monrovia City Hall yesterday, Governor Amadu Tidiane Jalloh, said that a number of Fulahs in the country do not enjoy any judicial protection in Liberia because they are legally non-existent, adding that they have no identification document from their country of origin and country of residence.

Immigration sources believe that most of the aliens illegally residing in the country are Fulahs.

Mr. Jalloh said the census will enable his office to identify Fulahs in order to take necessary measures in collaboration with the relevant authorities to regularize their status.

He further stated that the census will indicate that the Fulahs belong to a definite community administered by a government institution.

Mr. Jalloh, in this respect, appealed to the Immigration Bureau to help in the regularization of the status of many residents and stop the influx of foreigners rather than to resort to expulsion.

Mr. Jalloh also noted that the Fulah Community in Liberia has planned to undertake the construction of a mosque, school, clinic

and cultural center to cater to the social, educational and health needs of the community and the Liberian people in general.

To make his office more functional, he revealed that 11 working committees, including religious, immigration and judiciary, have been set up to advise the governor.

A Fulah radio announcer will also be designated to interpret the policies of government to members of the community who cannot speak and understand English, Mr. Jalloh added.

The Fulah governor called on his fellow country people to work harmoniously together without discrimination and factionalism and build a strong community for all to enjoy.

PROSPECTS FOR EARLY RESOLUTION OF UL CLOSURE 'HIGH'

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 16 Sep 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] Prospects for an early resolution of problems surrounding the closure of the University of Liberia are high, as the students of the institution have requested through their President, Dr. Mary Antoinette Brown-Sherman for a dialogue with government.

 DEEP REGRETS

In a letter to the Minister of State, Dr. Harry T. Faber Nyou, dated September 14, 1982, Dr. Sherman the President of the University said that the "University Administration deeply regrets" that the students refused to listen to what Dr. Nyou, Co-Chairman Pordier and other officials had to say when they (the officials) went to the University Main Campus on Thursday, September 2, in response to the boycott of classes by students. She referred to the students' refusal to accept the buses which were ordered, and also to their behavior, which she described as "insulting." "This unfortunate occurrence," she said, "came as a great surprise to the University Administration."

 THREE RESULTS

Dr. Sherman had hoped that the telephone discussions between the University and the Forth Floor would have yielded at least three results (1) "An opportunity for an appointment to be made for a committee of students, willing to take the lead in offering an apology and trying to bring some harmony into the situation, to apologize to the relevant government officials ... (2) "An opportunity for University Administrators to sit down with the Head of State and Chairman of the People's Redemption Council and senior members of the Council to discuss the occurrence in light of the major problems facing the University; and (3) "As a result of the foregoing, the reaching of a

decision regarding the re-opening of the University for classes:"

CLOSURE

According to the president of the University, the Administration on campus suspended classes on Thursday, September 2, "in the hope that the matter would be resolved on that day. Since no solution was found and the Head of state was due to arrive from abroad the next day, the University Administration, after consulting with the Government, decided to close the University. "This," she said, "was considered the best way to handle an explosive situation. However, she said, "this was with the confidence that there would be necessary consultations shortly after the arrival of the Head of state so that a speedy resolution of the matter could be made in the interest of the nation and people."

HOPEFUL

Dr. Sherman said, "it is unfortunate indeed that things have dragged." She informed Minister Nayou that the "faculty and students have been looking to the university administration for some word on the situation," but she said, "we have been unable

to furnish same." She concluded with the hope that this approach might open the way to the resolution of the matter, and a return to class shortly."

NO PENALTY

In response to Dr. Sherman's letter, the Minister of State, Dr. Nayou assured the University of Liberia that "Government has no intention of penalizing any student or students who recognize their own wrong."

INSULT

He said, "the insult by the students was offered directly to me and the officials of Government, and indirectly to the Head of State in whose capacity I was acting."

PSYCHOLOGY

However, Dr. Nayou considers the conduct of the students as that of people who are not mentally composed;" and therefore has "decided to deal with them in the psychological context."

MEETING

The Minister of State said that he is communicating with the Co-Chairman of the PRC and upon hearing from him, a date "shall be set for the meeting proposed by the students of the University."

MAURITIUS

INDIRA GANDHI GUEST SPEAKER TO PARLIAMENT

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 25 Aug 82 pp 1, 6-7

[Text] "It is always a great honor to mount the rostrum of the legislative assembly in a foreign country. I thank Mauritius for having offered me this privilege once again.

"The parliament constitutes the institutional body of any representative government. It embodies the free will of a free people. It plays the role of guardian of freedom and guarantor of justice. It is in the parliament that the people invest all their hopes and all their aspirations. Elections are the process by which we choose and change our governments in a peaceful and civilized manner. It is thus incumbent upon the parliament to see to it that these choices closely adhere to the ideals of the nation."

It was in these terms that Mrs Indira Gandhi began her address in French to the legislative assembly yesterday, speaking to the new MMM/PSM/OPR [Organization of the Rodriguez People], the deputies and a large number of guests, including the diplomatic corps and Chief Justice Cassam Moollan and his wife.

Standing to the right of Speaker Alan Ganoo, elegantly dressed in a dark green sari bordered in orange, Mrs Gandhi spoke alternately of Mauritius and her country, while providing a real lesson in philosophy and politics to the new assembly.

"Your recent elections brought a large number of young people into the parliament. In India too we have worked to ensure that young people play their role with authority and responsibility," she went on to say in English. "According to population experts, the young people in the developing countries form a larger segment than in the industrialized countries. The young and the poor are the true majorities. An old adage says: 'If only youth knew; if only age could.' But science has changed all this: youth is no longer lagging in all sectors, and age does not necessarily diminish usefulness."

Comparing the multiple race and religion situations in the two countries, Mrs Gandhi commented that this assimilation of cultures is an excellent reason for choosing democracy, which helps everyone pursue his role, participating and expressing his views.

"An institution or a system only endures if the people recognize its capability of resolving their difficulties. Our institutions must thus prove that they are effective tools of change. They must convince the people that they can resolve the basic problems," Mrs Gandhi went on to say. "Our peoples have long suffered from colonial negligence and exploitation. Independence has cleared the way not for miracles, but for economic development and cultural rebirth. Liberty is the first cause. This is the basis of the country and the citizen need in order to be capable of working and growing. But the people see its significance in terms of tangible social and economic effects. Mahatma Gandhi said that in judging an action, we should first of all consider if it benefits the poorest and the weakest. Jawaharlal Nehru gave concrete form to a program of economic regeneration, the goal of which was technological modernization and self-sufficiency, without, however, alienating us from our heritage. All of this has led to significant changes, but development has caused other problems to arise."

The years pass and the policy of nonalignment to which Mauritius and India subscribe is becoming more and more important to peace and stability in the world. The nonaligned nations should avoid conflicts among themselves and consolidate their movement. All the support required should be given to the disarmament efforts, beginning with atomic weapons limitation. Mrs Gandhi spoke of South Africa, which refuses to abandon its doctrines of apartheid and racist domination, describing it as a country in which politics "is an affront to all the values we hold dear." The government and the people of India have consistently and firmly condemned the atrocities against the black and the colored peoples of South Africa.

"We have pled the cause of the liberation movements in Southern Africa. This is another sector in which our joint efforts, with the cooperation of the nations on the front line, can put an end to these racial and colonial practices," Mrs Gandhi said. "The aggression committed by Israel against Lebanon and the massacre of thousands of innocent civilians has caused us great anxiety. We plead for a just solution to the crisis in the Near East and for the right of the Palestinian people to a homeland. India is totally opposed to military intervention and prefers political solutions."

The Indian prime minister said that economic disparities create explosive situations. She recalled that in the United Nations and elsewhere, India and other countries have raised the issue of the need for a new international economic order, which could correct the continuing inequalities. She said that the industrialized nations are unaware of the damage done by economic disparities between nations. Moreover, in some countries, unfortunately, various aspects of these differences and the national difficulties they can create are ignored.

"The island of Mauritius and India should develop cooperation, trade and technology of new dimensions. In addition, a continuing dialogue between the developed countries and the developing countries, greater cooperation and more extensive exchanges among the poor countries are essential, too," Mrs Gandhi said. "Our two countries share their views about many problems. Our dependence on the parliamentary institutions and the development of democracy leap to the eye. Other links exist. A substantial part of the population of Mauritius

has come from India, doubtless not under the best of circumstances, but the immigrants will remain and will work for the development and the advance of this beautiful country. The Indian Ocean bathes our shores. We share its advantages and dangers. This proximity has an effect on our perceptions where regional and world problems are concerned. The traditional sages of India spoke of world unity, but never before has this concept struck the minds of men and women in all parts of the world so forcefully. The movement for peace transcends national barriers, class distinctions and even political ideologies, but it does not enjoy the status it merits. The repeated appeals from the countries bordering the Indian Ocean for the elimination of military bases, and the United Nations resolution demanding a peace zone in this region, have been ignored. We who love the human race and this earth and who are concerned about their survival in peace and beauty must persevere in our efforts, joint efforts to draw attention to our problems, to forge greater cohesion among the developing countries, to reduce tensions, to demand the settlement of disputes through negotiation. These efforts should be concerted and augmented. We should continue to insist that the region become free of foreign forces. India has often firmly made its voice heard on this problem. We give our full support to the legitimate demands of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean. We voice our sympathy and our profound concern where the Ilois are concerned."

Turning again to the subject of the new Mauritian parliament, Mrs Gandhi said that each election represents a renewal. Elections are revolutions without violence and without blood, showing that a ballot cast is as valid as a bullet. Every revolution, she went on to say, whether peaceful or violent, releases long restrained hopes, such that the people expect much of their new legislators, whose tasks are heavy, but their shoulders are broad and young. Mrs Gandhi said there is no substitute for work, quoting the poet who said "in the heart of today lies the word tomorrow. The builders of joy are the children of sorrow."

"The goals you outlined at the polls were socialism and secularism. Let your secularism be one, as in India, that gives equal respect and protection to all religions and customs, one which allows the personality of each group to develop without in any way eroding national unity and strength. Let your socialism bring about necessary changes with harmony and good will," the Indian prime minister went on to say."

"There are no universal models for democracy or socialism. Each people must evolve its own patterns and find its own solutions. In India, democracy took root because of our own traditions of rural self-government. Our village councils date back 3,000 years. They decided major and minor issues of law and social management. There is a story of an assembly of the Sakyas, of which the Buddha's father was chairman. Devadatta, Buddha's cousin, shot a bird with an arrow. Wounded, it fell into Buddha's lap as he sat meditating by a lotus pond. His gentle touch and care revived it. In council, Devadatta claimed the bird as his. Buddha, when called upon to answer this complaint, questioned the elders. Does the bird belong to the killer or to the one who gave it life? Since there was no ready statute related to such a problem, Buddha's claim was accepted. The dead bird belonged to the killer, the life to him who saved it."

After conveying her best wishes and those of the Indian people to the members of the legislative assembly, Mrs. Gandhi concluded by giving them this final advice: "Let your laws raise the standard of living of your people. Look around you for good ideas, but adapt them to your own needs, as the bee gathers nectar from different flowers but produces its own honey."

Mrs Gandhi was applauded at length.

Mauritian Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth proposed a motion of thanks to Mrs Indira Gandhi.

"This is another historic day for the island of Mauritius," Mr Jugnauth said. "On my own behalf and on behalf of all, I want to thank Mrs Gandhi for her gracious address, which I am sure will be of great usefulness to all of us, and which also establishes the foundations for greater understanding and greater cooperation between this assembly and the prime minister of India."

The Mauritian vice prime minister, Harish Boodhoo, escorted Mrs Gandhi from Reduit to the government headquarters yesterday morning.

She was welcomed on her arrival in Port Louis by Minister of External Affairs Jean-Claude de l'Estrac, who escorted her to Mr Jugnauth's office.

After her address to the legislative assembly, Mrs Gandhi went again to Mr Jugnauth's office for discussions and the signing of the Double Taxation Avoidance agreement.

5157

CSC: 4719/1351

MAURITIUS

CANDIDATES FOR LABOR PARTY LEADERSHIP ANNOUNCED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 16 Aug 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] The Labor Party, which will have to choose a new president this coming 5 September during the annual party congress, will make its choice between Sir Satcam Boolell and Mr Harry Boolauck, the only two candidates for the post, since Mr Burty David has decided not to run for reelection. The period for filing for candidates for the presidential post ended yesterday. It is noted in party circles that it will be much more a struggle between two factions than one between two personalities.

In fact, Mr Boolauck, a losing candidate in the last general elections in the district of Savanne/Riviere Noire, is a member of a faction made up essentially of young men who ran as candidates in the last general elections under the Labor Party banner. This group, which says it has the support of the vast majority of the trade unions and affiliated organizations, should draw heavily on the sources of the labor struggle in the fifties in order to become "the true motive force of the workers struggle." As a result, this group will place much greater stress on ideology--an ideology of the left inspired by socialism.

The other group, headed by Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, whose candidate for the presidency is Sir Satcam Boolell, seems to care little for ideology. There is, moreover, no tug of war between Mr James Burty David, one of the main spokesmen of the younger group, and Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, it is stressed in the Labor Party. This group simply wants to have ideology prevail, because it believes that the lack of ideology has been one of the main weaknesses of the party in the course of these recent years. This faction, which rejects any regaining of ground for bourgeois ideology, will be able to make its view prevail at the congress on 5 September.

This congress will be followed by a special one for the purpose of reviewing the constitution of the party and providing it with a broader democratic base. The constitution will be amended such as to guarantee systematic political development on the level of each district, the establishment of permanent commissions of which members of the executive board will be members, and more active member participation. Thus the problems originating in the districts will be referred to the executive level by the delegates belonging to the branches in each district, and the executive level will in turn undertake to submit these problems to the commission involved. It is the lack of such

structures which could serve as a transmission belt to the former government which underlay the defeat of the Labor Party in the last general elections, it is said in party circles. The battle for the election of the new officers at the 5 September congress promises to be a close one, it is said. The members will be elected by secret ballot and not a show of hands. The outgoing members obtained a waiver of the provisions of the party constitution from the organizing committee so as to elect 18 candidates in the last general elections to replace the 18 parliamentarians sitting on the executive board, since the Parliamentary Labor Party (PLP) no longer exists.

The period for filing statements of candidacy for executive committee posts expires on 28 August. The outgoing executive officers will meet this afternoon to examine the motions sent to the party secretariat.

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CSO: 4719/1354

MAURITIUS

FINLAY SALESSE SPEAKS FOR 'BACKBENCHERS'

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 19 Aug 82 p 5

[Interview with Finlay Salesse, secretary of and spokesman for the backbenchers, by Alain Gordon-Gentil; date and place not given]

[Text] Finlay Salesse, the secretary of and spokesman for the backbenchers, is particularly interested in questions pertaining to the information sector. In the course of this interview, he explained his concept of information and defined in a general way what the role of the backbenchers will be in the course of the next 5 years.

During this interview, he made a statement not previously heard since the MMM/PSM/OPR [Organization of the Rodriguez People] regime took office on 11 June: "Parochialism dead? One would have to be naive to believe it."

However, Mr. Salesse did not explain his reasons for making this statement.

The following are extracts from the interview.

[Question] The backbenchers have been described as an "opposition faction" within the government majority. How far can this "opposition" go without being called to order on grounds of party discipline?

[Answer] As far as we are concerned, this "opposition" is but the result of a dialectical phenomenon. Just after the elections, following the appointment of the cabinet, it was plain that the executive posts were in the hands of 18 ministers, with the rejection, therefore, of the 42 others elected. At that time we were disorganized, lacked a common platform, and we had among us all the possible factions of the MMM and the PSM. We were totally at sea. Dialogue was not immediately begun between ourselves and the ministers. The result was that the confusion continued for a dozen days. Subsequently the "best losers" took their seats in the parliament. We staged a walkout, which was a demonstration of that unease prevailing between the executive officers and ourselves.

[Question] When the backbenchers walked off that day, they caught the ministers completely on the wrong foot. Could it be said that after that untimely action, you were "brought to heel" by the executive officers?

[Answer] No. This walkout was staged by the MMM and PSM backbenchers. Subsequently, the parliamentary group held its first meeting, which was not without clashes and stormy moments. This was our first session for explanation and dialogue, in the midst of a kind of chaos. This was a very important dialogue because it was the first since the regime took power. We felt excluded from the decision-making levels and it was necessary to organize ourselves and to learn to define the status of the backbencher, his field of action vis-a-vis the government. We also wanted to know on what level we could participate in the affairs of state. All of this had as a background the ideological differences and the differences in interpretation among the backbenchers themselves.

[Question] Can you specify the content of the different factions coexisting among the backbenchers?

[Answer] Obviously, the interpretations of Bashir Khodabux, Devanand Rothoo, "Msathieu Lacle" Radha Gungoosingh and Armoogum Parsooramen differ entirely.

[Question] Could one then ask where the sector of agreement, the common ground, lies?

[Answer] We have a common concern and goal: the definition of our role. Under the preceding regime, the deputies were all ministers or parliamentary secretaries. Thus a new concept had to be defined, avoiding above all the two extremes, and finding the just mean between the out-and-out eulogist and the consistent opponent. I think that we are still in a period of try-out. To return to your question, I would say that the various factions are clarified to the extent that even if a backbencher belongs to one group, he retains total independence of the group where his actions in the parliament are concerned. There is no control over the parliamentary actions of a backbencher. We simply decide who will speak and when. We do not determine the basis or the content. All we do is to settle practical problems. The parliamentarians raise the questions they want. No principle is adopted as to what their basis shall be.

[Question] Let us imagine the worst-case scenario: In such an instance, would the backbenchers vote against the government?

[Answer] This is a possibility which must absolutely be excluded, insofar as we were elected on the same program and platform. This is a more than valid reason. We are there to aid the various ministers by our suggestions, through parliamentary questions, above all. We allow the ministers to clear a sector to provide an opportunity for this. It might be thought that the questions are raised to embarrass a minister. And it is in this connection that some ministers have failed to understand what we want to do. On the contrary, these questions help them to detect scandals.

[Question] Thus it is all pure scenario?

[Answer] Yes, it is all scenario. We believe that this is our role.

[Question] Could one say that the backbenchers are entirely satisfied with the way in which matters are developing within the government?

[Answer] There is naturally some gnashing of teeth.

[Question] Are your views on the information policy of the government involved? Recently, in the course of a speech to the legislative assembly, you mentioned your reservations about the information policy.

[Answer] I spoke on this question because I was a journalist for a long time, and this problem affects me particularly. That address could in fact serve as an example, if one wants to know what the role of the backbencher will be. Even while sitting on the parliamentary commissions, this did not interfere with our freedom to raise questions and voice reservations about certain things. When I made that statement, it did not mean that the minister of information disagreed with me.

[Question] In practice, it would seem, to judge from your statements and the policy pursued by the minister, that there was disagreement.

[Answer] We had had only four meetings of the information commission. For example, after the departure of Jean Delaitre and his replacement by Gaetan Esso, the MBC [Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation]-TV remained without a clear direction for some time, and we began first to gather information on it before being able to formulate an information policy. Thus we have just begun to work on the MBC Act. On that basis, I made my statement to indicate what I thought was the best formula for the information policy.

[Question] Could one say that there is a policy for information at present?

[Answer] It goes without saying that the MBC Act will codify the parameters of the operations of the MBC.

[Question] Ideally, how would you like to see the MBC operate? As a completely autonomous body?

[Answer] On the basis of the abuses already committed and legislation of the vaguest sort, we believe that the government should not use the radio and television as propaganda tools.

[Question] Hasn't that already been corrected?

[Answer] I do not believe this is the case. The reporting of parliamentary questions is already a step forward. There is a desire to broaden the range of information. But the big change will derive from the fact that we will have to alter the orientation of the MBC, with all that entails in changing the thinking within the MBC itself. The problem will only be resolved when the margin for maneuvering has been established. We were elected on a program which urged a deepening of democracy and the emergence of an integral Mauritian policy. We say "no" to government intervention in the daily affairs of the MBC.

[Question] I would ask again: Hasn't this already been corrected?

[Answer] Thus far, I have no proof to support such a statement. It goes without saying that currently, the MBC is passing through a period of uncertainty.

[Question] There has been talk of the need to halt the reception of news via satellite.

[Answer] We have not gone into the technical details of the matter. It goes without saying that the island of Mauritius would suffer a substantial loss if tomorrow our news sources via satellite were cut off. This would represent a retreat in the information sector. There is confusion at the MBC to the extent that it is passing through a transitional period. There is also no leadership committee, and there is also the fact that the new general manager of the MBC has just arrived. It is the atmosphere of dialogue which is keeping the MBC going currently.

[Question] What would your answer be if you were told that what exists at the MBC is incoherency?

[Answer] I can conceive of it, above all in the absence of any plans.

[Question] Are you prepared to state today that parochialism is dead?

[Answer] One cannot make any such statement. The 11 June triumph does not, a priori, justify the presumption that parochialism is dead. One would have to be naive to believe that. Let us say it is dying.

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CSO: 4719/1353

BERENGER MAKES STATEMENT ON BUDGET, SOCIALISM

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 18 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] "The 1982-83 budget allows us this year to establish the foundation on which we will build socialism in the years to come, Minister of Finance Paul Berenger commented yesterday in summarizing the debate on the budget submitted by the new government. While expressing satisfaction at being able to do so, Mr Berenger voiced his faith in the desire of the citizens of Mauritius to take up the challenge. "The country is well launched along the path of economic recovery." The goal of the government is to give its economic independence back to the island of Mauritius, and only recovery can lead us in that direction.

The minister rebutted the criticisms of his colleagues in the chamber to the effect that the government has made too many concessions to the private sector, and that this sector will not react positively to the incentive measures. However, Mr Berenger issued a warning to the private sector. "If the goods are not delivered, corrective measures will be taken."

At the beginning of his address, which lasted an hour and a quarter, Mr Berenger congratulated the speakers on the subject of the budget on the level of their statements, which shows that the present legislative assembly has already begun the good work for which it was elected. From the positive reactions elicited by the budget, it is clear that there is a resurgence of hope throughout the island of Mauritius. Reactions on the right and the left were noted, including a demand for a draconian reduction in the development budget. "Recovery will not be achieved without the development project," Mr Berenger remarked, while cuts in the operational budget would lead to dismissals. He made it clear that the government was cautious in choosing the "mix" the country needs, but changes can be expected as the years go on.

The speaker stated that the new government is prepared to render an accounting to the people, and will continue to pursue a policy of truth. "I do not think, as the leader of the opposition stated, that the state of grace will come to an end in 6 or 8 months. In any case, it will not mean rich profits for the ministers," he specified. On the subject of the policy of dialogue the government has initiated, Mr Berenger announced that an Economic and Social Council will shortly be appointed. A progress chart will be drafted for the economic situation every month, and will be discussed by the council and the public

in general. It will show among other things data on the development of the commercial and payments balances, the employment situation, the sugar industry, the free zone and the tourist industry. The government plans to amend the law such as to require employers to provide all the necessary data which aid in the drafting of the development chart.

In passing, Mr Berenger stressed the fact that, unlike the practice of the outgoing government, the ministers of the new government are working as a team, and the results are there as proof. Immediately after the presentation of the budget, the ministers set to work and decisions were reached quickly. The minister announced that during the trip abroad he will undertake at the end of the month, he will discuss with the Commonwealth Secretariat the possibility of its sending us advisors on the reorganization of the central government and the review of the relations between the central government and the parastate bodies.

In the fishing sector, he announced that an Island Development Corporation will be established for the joint exploitation of Agalega and St Brandon. A joint venture company involving the island of Mauritius and the Seychelles will be launched to import guano from Assumption Island, which is a part of the Seychelles archipelago. The Agalega Corporation Act will be amended and the government will exercise stricter control over fishing off St Brandon. In the farm sector, Mr Berenger said that the suggestions made by the parliamentarians, including that of Mr France Canabady, who asked that the government devote more attention to aquaculture, have been noted.

The minister expressed great surprise that no parliamentarian had spoken of productivity on the island of Mauritius, when it is known that the international situation today is "one of ruthless competition." In this connection, Mr Berenger stressed the urgent need to establish a productivity council to study the ways of allowing our free zone to achieve a high competitive level in relation to foreign free zones. In the same breath, he announced the inauguration of an investigation of the surplus or poor use of manpower in the public sector, including the Development Works Corporation and the Tea Development Authority.

On the subject of economic recovery, Mr Berenger stressed that the presence of Mauritian cadres is needed. He spoke of Mr Clovis Vellin, an outstanding Mauritian who is working for the World Bank in Indonesia today. The minister said that he recently had occasion to meet personally with Mr Vellin, who expressed the desire to return to Mauritius within the year. "We need such people to work for the country when the National Enterprise Board, Agricultural Diversification Corporation, State Trading Corporation and Cargo Handling Corporation are established."

In another connection, Mr Berenger responded to the criticism voiced by Mrs France Roussety to the effect that there is an atmosphere of uncertainty and worry among government employees. In fact, he stressed, there is no psychosis in the ministries or elsewhere. There is a new spirit of sacrifice and desire for work well done among these employees. In Mr Berenger's view, the changes made in the civil service were necessary in order to allow the new government to implement its program. Where the allegations made by Mr Bashir Khodabux against the officers of the Bank of Mauritius, Air Mauritius and the

Marine Authority are concerned, Mr Berenger made it clear that an investigation will be launched and that he will make a statement at a later date.

Referring next to the government decision to reduce subsidies for rice and flour, the minister said that this was the first condition imposed by the International Monetary Fund. For rice alone, subsidies came to a total of 285 rupees last year [sic]. The government will only allocate 200 million this year. Mr Berenger expressed the view that Sir Gaetan Duval's suggestion that the government should introduce a rice and flour allowance seems attractive at first glance, but would create practical problems if the allocation were to be made to everyone. In Mr Berenger's view, all the workers would have to register and would have to declare their wages regularly. A whole complex apparatus would be needed to supervise this activity. Mr Berenger said that the government is aware of the waste of subsidized rice which occurs and proposes to review the rationing system.

On the unemployment allocation, the minister said that the government has under study a plan which would satisfy everyone, funds having previously been limited. The minister of employment, social security and national solidarity will soon submit a white paper in order to launch discussion on the matter. As to the sales tax, Mr Berenger said that this measure will enable the government to combat tax evasion. Moreover, a white paper will be drafted on the introduction of the Pay As You Earn (PAYE) system.

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CSO: 4719/1352

MAURITIUS

BERENGER DISCUSSES CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 18 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The government seems determined to move ahead with its intention to impose a tax on wealth. In fact, Minister of Finance Paul Berenger, providing some information in this subject, announced yesterday that initially the government will make the reports on the concentration of wealth public. In response to Mr A. Parsuramen's interpolation, Mr Berenger stated that he would present to the legislative assembly a report by the Intelligence Economic Unit of his ministry and another by the World Bank on this question.

Mr Berenger stated that in 1976, Mr V. D. Lal of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy in New Delhi undertook a study of private property and the concentration of wealth in Mauritius. In the course of that same year, the International Monetary Fund drafted a report, at the request of the World Bank, on the banking sector, the purpose of which was to cast light on the financial status of the private companies.

These two documents had very limited circulation because the former government did not follow up the reports, Mr Berenger said. He added that he has given instructions calling for the location of these reports so that they can be made public. The concentration of the country's wealth in the possession of a handful of people is a subject of concern to any socialist government, Mr Berenger concluded. The minister of finance announced that he will soon make an official statement to this effect, before the government decides on the steps to be taken in the light of these reports.

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CSO: 4719/1354

MAURITIUS

BRIEFS

NEW MMM OFFICERS--Dharmanand Fokeer, second deputy from Grande Baie-Poudre d'Or, and Shunmoogum Ponnappa Naiken, a General Workers Federation official, were elected as president and secretary general, respectively, of the MMM during the first meeting of the new party central committee held last Saturday. The other members of the political bureau of the MMM include Ramesh Seeree Kissoon (vice president), Gianduth Hazary (assistant secretary general of the organization), Devanand Rottoo (treasurer), Aneerood Jugnauth, Paul Berenger, Kader Bhayat, Jean-Claude de L'Estrac, Habib Unjore and France Soopramanien. We should emphasize moreover that the 20 members of the central committee elected by 20 regional committees are (Mathieu Lacle (Regional Committee No 1), Serge Rayapouille (No 2), Raffick Goolfee (No 3), Joseph Emile (No 4), Ram Bhungee (No 5), Dharmanand Fokeer (No 6), Mahen Utchanah (No 7), Jeewalah Radhay (No 8), Jhingoor (No 9), Azize Asgarally (No 10), J. Haton (No 11), Lutchmeparsad Ramsewak (No 12), Habib Unjore (No 13), G. Mungar (No 14), Roshan Sobhee (No 15), Alex Lisis (No 16), Jean Baptiste Cotegah (No 17), Devanand Rottoo (No 18), and Jean-Claude de L'Estrac (No 19). Regional committee No 20 will choose its representative within the next few days. [Text][Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 25 Aug 82 pp 1, 4] 5157

CSO: 4719/1354

QUELIMANE PORT NEEDS DREDGING TO IMPROVE GOODS FLOW

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 7 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Isaac Alfandega: "Provincial Director of Transportation and Communications--'Quelimane Port is not Silted'"]

[Text] "The port of Quelimane is not silted," clarified the Provincial Director of Transportation and Communication of Zambezia, Boaventura Gimo Boane, in an exclusive interview granted to our newspaper.

"What in fact is happening is the critical situation which some parts of the access canal pose. This problem will be resolved with the expected arrival in Quelimane of the vessel 'Almada' soon. The vessel will arrive soon from Maputo to begin dredging the manoeuvring area," the Director added.

According to the statements made by the provincial director of transportation and communications of Zambezia, "the problems related to coastal shipping in the region will, without a doubt, improve" with the arrival of the above mentioned dredger.

According to the same source, this action results from the series of a nautical survey recently undertaken by a team from the National Directorate of Maritime and River Transportation along most of the Zambezian coast, especially in the ports of Quelimane, Macuze and Chinde.

Beacons

The Epidedrom and Fogo islands, located on the Zambezian coast, are without light at this time due to a lack of acetylene to fuel the beacons.

Director Boaventura Boane, who revealed this information, said that this fact creates serious disorder in navigation and he urged an immediate solution.

He also added that the current situation has no relation to the running aground of the Panamanian ship "Tartous" and with that of "Castle Glory."

The Port of Quelimane

The port of Quelimane is currently being affected by the lack of space allowing for the efficient handling of cargo. Aggravating this state of affairs is the lack of coordination between NAVIQUE and the port.

As a result, one frequently sees ships piling up at the entrance to the port while they wait to tie up. This causes the loss of 8 to 10 days without acceptable justification.

Another worrying factor at that site is the inadequacy of the cranes to handle the cargo. Of the six existing cranes only two operate due to the lack of spare parts.

On the other hand, of the eight forklifts, only five are currently in working order.

It should be indicated that during the first half of this year approximately 43 ships called at the port of Quelimane, which made possible the handling of 98,670 tons of cargo.

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CSO: 4742/395

DUTCH FIRM BUILDS MALEI-PEBANE ROAD

Beira DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE in Portuguese 20 Aug 82 pp 8-9

[Article: "Next Year: 'ADUCO' Will Conclude Malei-Pebane Project. Metallic Bridge Over Licungo Cost 5,437 'Contos' in Foreign Earnings"]

[Excerpts] The Dutch firm "Joint Venture Volker Stevin-ADUCO", with whom Mozambique signed a contract in January 1981, foresees the conclusion of the Malei-Pebane project by, at the most, the end of next year. With 50 kilometers already completed, the project comprises opening a road approximately 220 kilometers long beginning in the chief town in Maganja da Costa District and heading towards Mocubela in the Province of Zambezia.

Since the work began in April of last year, this impressive undertaking, considered strategic for the transportation of copra, rice, cashews, corn and manioc, has had a workforce that is mostly Mozambican. Among these are some specialized Mozambican technicians.

It should be emphasized that in addition to the physical development of the project, there is a whole complementary task being undertaken by the Dutch firm among the Mozambican workers. They are being trained to give continuity to future activities.

Investments and Other Details

Holland's investment in this project involves a budgeted total of about 21 million florins (approximately 304,500 "contos"). Adding the 185 thousand "contos" contributed by Mozambique the total is about 489.5 million meticals.

Engineer Vlaas Groen, also known as Claudio Verde, pointed out to DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE that this project will open new perspectives in the area of cooperation between Holland and Mozambique given that the objectives and their practical results are very promising.

"It is also my opinion that the Mozambican workers ought to turn this activity to advantage so as to perfect their technical and professional knowledge," he concluded.

Bridge Over the Licungo

The metallic bridge (from Holland) that was recently put up and opened to traffic about 50 kilometers from the chief town of Manganja da Costa in Zambezia Province cost 5,437,500 meticals.

The bridge over the Licungo River is 42 meters long. It was built to facilitate the passage of pedestrians as well as light and heavy vehicles with a maximum load of 40 tons. With the reopening of this important access road, motorists began to make the trip between Quelimane and Manganja da Costa in only three hours. Until recently this same trip was made in eleven hours by a detour in the bush with access to that region.

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CSO: 4742/395

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IMPROVEMENTS--In an interview broadcast yesterday by the "Voice of FRELIMO", our country's minister of agriculture, Sergio Vieira, stated that it is estimated that this year's overall agricultural production will show an increase of 25 percent in relation to last year's production. According to the statements made by the minister, the results obtained up until now, although not satisfactory, indicate that average national yields are growing considerably. This justifies the effort in the production struggle. Sergio Vieira added that that increase was particularly noticeable in the cultivation of corn and potatoes. In this regard, he pointed out that the yield per hectare in the cultivation of potatoes increased about 60 percent in relation to last year's level. He also noted the growth verified in the production of rice, tea, and sunflowers. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 19 Aug 82 p 16]

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CSO: 4742/395

NIGER

BRIEFS

FRG FINANCIAL AID--Niamey, 5 Oct (AFP)--The FRG and Niger today in Niamey signed an agreement under which the FRG will grant Niger a sum of DM21 million for its social and economic projects. Under the agreement DM11 million will be used to finance a project known as "measures of sanitation and hygiene in Niamey" while DM10 million will be used in a rice project at Namarigoungou on the Niger River. Under another aid agreement the FRG will donate to Niger 5,000 tons of wheat worth DM500 million [as received]. [Paris AFP in French 1216 GMT 5 Oct 82]

CSO: 3419/38

COMING ELECTIONS SEEN AS THREAT TO STABILITY

Army Security Preparations

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 19, 22 Sep 82 pp 7-8

[Article: "Towards Election Rapids"]

[Text] Brig. Mohammed Buhari, commander of the third armoured division, recently told his officers to familiarise themselves with the new electoral law because the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) was liable to call on them to keep order during next year's elections. The suggestion that army assistance might be sought came in the first place from FEDECO chairman Victor Ovie-Whiskey, and despite a storm of protest from both supporters and opponents of the government, there has been no public retraction.

Unfortunately, the chaotic compilation of a new electoral list by FEDECO last month casts doubts on FEDECO's ability to organise the coming election. Criticism of its mishandling of the registration was widespread. The federal minister of planning, Mrs Oyagbola, who not only confirmed that essential registration material which FEDECO was supposed to have provided was in short supply, but declared that the registration exercise had been a failure. She called for an extension of the registration period, which FEDECO had limited to a fortnight, and the House of Representatives public service committee did the same. Ovie-Whiskey at first rejected this "interference" with FEDECO and said that the registration was ending on 30 August in all states, except Lagos and Rivers. Imo has since been added to the list.

The three High Courts in these three states stopped registration because of irregularities. In Lagos a local legislator, Afolabi Oredoyin, complained to the court that the new electoral act did not make it clear whether FEDECO was to revise the existing register of voters or compile a new one, and the operation was halted pending clarification. In Imo the court ordered its officials to extend registration by 10 days because shortage of registration material had prevented the names of potential voters from being inscribed. In Rivers registration was delayed for two weeks because the court upheld complaints from NPP politicians. When FEDECO apparently rectified the shortcomings and plaintiffs dropped the case, the Rivers Governor, Melford Okilo, a controversial figure who has drawn considerable opposition even from NPN loyalists, went against the trend, alleging that FEDECO had established too many registration centres. (He to him).

It is obvious that next year's election results depend on the manner in which the register is now being compiled. Although there will be opportunity, at least in theory, to amend a defective list later this year, the federal government's opponents believe that FEDECO--which is appointed by the federal executive--has deliberately made registering difficult in areas where the NPN knows it lacks support. Inefficiency rather than malice seems to have played a major part. The most common complaint was about a shortage of registration forms and cards, but in Kano FEDECO officials refused registration while holding out for more money, and in some districts of Kano, termites destroyed official stationery. The same was reported from Cross River State. Of greater political significance was the report in one Cross River district "the registration exercise was conducted in the shrine of a secret cult to which only members were admitted." In Bauchi, the less politically committed chamber of commerce estimated that more than two-thirds of eligible voters had not been registered because of card shortages. Some NPN governors have joined the call for an extension of the registration period.

For the moment Lagos has decided to override the protest: Attorney-general Richard Akinjide has applied for a Supreme Court ruling to prevent the state High Courts from enforcing their rulings, on the grounds that the states had no jurisdiction over this issue. But a change is still possible since a suit in the Federal High Court questions the whole Electoral Act. Brought by Professor Ayodele Awojobi and the ominously-named Committee for Survival of Nigeria in 1983 and beyond, it claims that there are contradictions and mistakes in the government gazettes in which the act was published. A similar point was made by Senator Femi Ayantuga, who says that the bill sent to the president differed materially from the published version. (The text voted upon in the assembly lays down that votes are to be counted at polling centres; the published version provides for central counting by FEDECO, according to the senator.) Charles Igoh, the president's chief press secretary, denies any tampering with the bill in the presidential office, but he appears to suggest that discrepancies may have been introduced between the National Assembly and the government printer. The storm of complaints and the publicity they received will ensure that the argument will continue.

To some extent vice-president Alex Ekwueme--who urged journalists to expose registration irregularities--is responsible for FEDECO's bad press. His encouragement of open criticism of FEDECO's performance and other aspects arising from the Electoral Act, indicates that he may have abandoned hope of being nominated for a second term, despite his recent vigorous electioneering for the federal government, in which he also defended the NPN's zoning policy. (AC vol. 23 No 16.) At the same time he denied that he had any political ambition: if President Shagari offered him a second term, he would accept; if not, "I won't bear him any grudge." This attitude is unusual, particularly in Nigeria, and it has boosted rumours that the former Biafran leader, Chief Odumegwu Ojukwu, might still stand a chance.

Ojukwu, back in Nigeria again, to register as a voter, "to commit myself to the yearnings and aspirations of my people to achieve real integration," described at a meeting in Anambra State, Nnamdi Azikiwe, leader of the NPP, as the root of political independence, thus assigning him a distinctly historical role.

The presence of Governor Jim Nwobodo gave the occasion a pronounced NPP flavour, and Ojukwu's attendance at a special NPP convention in Imo State a few days earlier was seen as even more significant. It was the first time he had met Azikiwe since the civil war. When Azikiwe called on him to declare his political intentions, he merely replied, "I say, long live the federal republic of Nigeria."

But Ojukwu's political future has become much less interesting than the threat to stability which the botched registration attempt has underlined. The dangers inherent have been pointed out by Ovie-Whiskey himself when he said that if registration did not take place in Rivers, the incoming federal government in 1983 would have to appoint an administration to run the state. The last time a civilian government ignored the electoral process on the state level (in the Western Region in 1962), it precipitated a chain of events which led to its own downfall.

FEDECO Shakeup

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3400, 4 Oct 82 p 2599

[Text]

The Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO), has sent a delegation of four members to President Shagari, calling for an immediate withdrawal of Alhaji Sandu Barda as the executive secretary of the commission. According to the *National Concord* the delegation was led by the chairman of the commission, Mr Justice Ovie-Whiskey.

The *Concord* quoted sources which said that the executive secretary walked out on members of the commission during their

recent closed-door meeting at the commission's secretariat in Lagos and held a separate meeting with the senior staff of FEDECO instructing them not to take instruction from anybody but himself.

The commissioners had wanted the affairs of FEDECO to be run by three bodies — finance committee — all purpose committee and legal committee, but the executive secretary was reported to have refused to appoint secretaries to the committees because he felt this eroded his own power.

CSO: 3400/72

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC MEASURES--Some of the economic measures taken in the Economic Stabilisation Act are to be reviewed when the National Assembly resumes this month. Compulsory deposit of certificate percentage of money to the Central Bank of Nigeria by industrialists before a letter of credit, is to be reviewed any time from now; some private jetties will also be reopened. These facts were made known when three ministers and the deputy governor of the Central Bank appeared before the Senate Committee on Appropriation, Finance, Commerce and Industry. Speaking on the steps so far taken on the Act, the deputy governor of the Central Bank, Mr A.O.G. Otiti, told the committee that the delay in the processing of Form M was caused by the shortage of personnel in the Central Bank of Nigeria and that more staff had been transferred to the section to speed the work. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3400, 4 Oct 82 p 2601]

CSO: 3400/72

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

EEC FINANCIAL AID--Three loan agreements worth more than 5 billion CFA francs were signed today between Senegal and the EEC. The loan will be used on the construction of roads, water supply and the organization of a forum for investors in West Africa in 1982 and 1984. [Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 4 Sep 82]

PEANUT PRODUCER PRICE INCREASE--"Groundnuts will continue to be the basis of Senegal's economy," the Minister for Rural Development, M. Serigne Lamine Diop, said recently in Paris. M. Diop said that the producer price of groundnuts had been significantly increased for this season and that a plan to modernise the oil extraction factories had been launched. The Minister added that the groundnut should maintain its "privileged and traditional place" in the world markets. 1982, the Minister said, had been a reasonable year, with production at over 700,000 tonnes, but it was not as high as 1975 and 1976 when production had been 980,000 and 1,412,000 tonnes respectively. 1982 marked the end of a long period of drought, however, when production had been especially low. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3400, 4 Oct 82 p 2598]

CSO: 3400/73

COMMENTARY ON RISING WESTERN INFLUENCE IN AFRICA

LD102152 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] We comment on France, the OAU and the EEC in Africa.

The failure of attempts to bring about a summit meeting of African heads of government in Tripoli under the chairmanship of Col al-Qadhafi of Libya earlier this year marked the disintegration of the OAU. This is proving to be the advantage of French, European and Western relations with Africa. And this stabilizing development can only be to the benefit of a continent seriously troubled by economic and agricultural failures, guerrilla warfare in many regions and Moscow's destabilizing activity.

Representatives of some 40 countries attended the ninth Franco-African summit conference in Kinshasa, Zaire, at the end of last week. The Mitterrand government, while determined to consolidate French influence in Francophone Africa, has quickly spread its (?intention) beyond its traditional sphere to non-French-speaking areas to include such countries as Tanzania, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Angola. The French military presence in Africa is being played down. Paris is emphasizing that its role of policeman in Africa and of military guardian of unpopular regimes, for instance the Central African Republic, is past and that the emphasis now rests solely on economic development and cooperation. This clearcut new approach has been welcomed in most African quarters, as demonstrated by the largest ever participation of African delegates to the Francophone summit meeting in Paris in November and the wide representation of countries at the weekend's summit in Kinshasa.

In the meantime the European countries in general are expanding their trade and aid to African countries through the Lome Convention. Last week the European Common Market announced aid grants worth 100 million dollars in Brussels. Countries included in this latest aid program are Botswana, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda and Nigeria. Lately also socialist-Marxist countries such as Mozambique and Angola have shown interest in the convention. Their initial reluctance to join the convention stemmed from their links with the socialist-communist bloc. But the EEC, in an obvious effort to strengthen diplomatic and economic relations in order to stabilize the continent, felt that the convention

should be open to all countries in Black Africa irrespective of their political leanings. Moreover, Mozambique and Angola's membership of the convention should make the community's regional cooperation actions in southern Africa easier to implement.

African countries are beginning to realize the potential economic and social benefits that can be derived from cooperation with France, the EEC and Western countries in general at the cost of the Organization of African Unity.

CSO: 3400/70

MALAN ANSWERS CHARGES OF DESTABILIZATION

MB121140 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Oct 82 p 9

[Excerpts] In an SABC-TV interview at the weekend the minister of defence, Mr Magnus Malan, defined destabilization as "actions aimed at creating a situation in country whereby you can disrupt the country or overthrow the government."

The governments of the African Frontline States--such as Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe--are convinced this is precisely the policy South Africa is following in southern Africa--particularly in respect of their countries.

In recent months there have been numerous reports in the overseas press dealing with South Africa's alleged destabilization of its neighbouring states and its support and backing for the rebel guerrilla UNITA movement in Angola and the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR).

There is growing concern in Western diplomatic circles about South Africa's clandestine activities in its neighbouring states which are politically hostile to the republic.

Recent pronouncements by the prime minister, Mr P. W. Botha, that a Cuban presence in Angola cannot be tolerated and that South Africa's "sphere of influence extends to all its neighbours in southern Africa has led to intense speculation that South Africa could have adopted a more hardline foreign policy stand--dictated by military thinking.

The provocative comment by the minister of defence, Mr Malan, after the shooting down of a Russian Mig aircraft--that the Mig pilots "better watch it or we'll clobber them"--has lent further credence to the theory that South Africa has adopted a more aggressive approach to the presence of communist troops in southern Africa.

While Western countries, other than the United States, have become sceptical of denials by South Africa that it is involved in a policy of destabilisation, there will be general relief at Mr Malan's dismissal of the "Lebanon option" in Angola.

Mr Malan said that such a move by South Africa would be playing into the hands of the Soviets.

"Have you thought what would happen if we moved into Angola at this stage and if we wanted to prop up a government there with South African soldiers?

"It would mean enormous economic expense for this country and we would be going into a Vietnam situation.

"I think it is the best situation that could come about for Russia which is in the process of confronting a Vietnam in Angola though the Cubans and it (Russia) is a powerful country.

"I would rather grant Russia that position that lead South Africa into that pothole," Mr Malan said.

Mr Malan said that while militarily the SADF was lambasting SWAPO, the solution would have to be a political and not a military one.

He said that with the 40 Southwest African internal parties arguing amongst themselves there was not much chance of a victory against SWAPO.

"And that is part of the reason why we must get the Cubans out if we want to find a solution in this area," he said.

Mr Malan said that the political struggle could only be won if you could create a political striving and formulate goals that would unite the entire population and give them something they were prepared to stand up for.

"Then only can you win. Otherwise you cannot--no matter how strong you are militarily," he said.

Mr Malan denied that South Africa was pursuing a policy of destabilisation of its neighbours and said that, on the contrary, it was countries like Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Angola, Zambia and Lesotho that were bent on destabilising the republic through acts of terror and allowing their countries to be used as passages for terrorist organizations."

Significantly, Mr Malan referred to guerrillas of UNITA and the MNR as freedom fighters and said that those organisations were making "progress of such a nature" that the governments of those countries blamed South Africa as a destabilising factor to divert attention from those "freedom organisations."

But perhaps the key to South Africa's strategy was revealed in Mr Malan's distinction between "politically mature" nations--such as Swaziland, Malawi, Botswana and the four independent homelands--and "politically immature" nations such as Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Angola, Zambia and Lesotho.

The mature nations realised that it was in their interests to cooperate economically and in other spheres with South Africa while continuing to argue their political differences.

The immature nations refused to cooperate with South Africa in any sphere and committed themselves to overthrowing the "minority regime in the south" and to supporting organisations such as SWAPO.

UNITED STATES TAKES 'SENSIBLE' STAND ON HOMELAND ISSUE

MB121251 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Oct 82 p 8

[Editorial: "U.S. and the Bantustans"]

[Text] Not so long ago, in the language of an earlier era, they were "native reserves." Then they became part of Dr Verwoerd's dream scheme of solving the country's racial problem by elevating the "reserves" into tribal mini-states; stripping South Africa's blacks of their citizenship and consigning them to one or other of these Bantustan "homelands" became the way forward for the national party.

But merely changing the name of the black rural areas and creating a fancy constitutional framework for them does not improve the economic and social lot of their people: the Bantustans continue to be overwhelmingly retarded and poverty-stricken, and they cry out for help. Indeed the use to which the nationalists have put the Bantustans has probably done them more harm than good. What should be straightforward and necessary development of backward rural areas has become entangled in racist ideology. Many who could give help stay away because they do not want to lend respectability to the policy.

Thus some people simply wash their hands of these poverty-ridden places for fear they will become associated with the political fraud that they are. Certainly no one can be blamed for feeling a sense of distaste at any kind of involvement in Venda, Transkei or Ciskei. Against that, others feel that they cannot ignore the plight of the people who, through no fault of their own, end up as the victims.

How South Africans resolve the dilemma must be entirely a personal matter. Everyone has to search his or her own conscience and decide what they can live with.

The problem also extends to foreign nations. The international shut-out of the "homelands" is total. Yet it is important that the world keeps abreast of what is happening in these places--and that nations be in the same position as individual South Africans to decide whether the dictates of human need override repugnance at becoming involved.

The Reagan administration seems to have worked out a sensible way of handling the issue. As we reported yesterday, it emphasises that it does not intend recognising the Bantustans. But it wants to know what is happening. So it argues that as America does not recognise the boundaries of the "homelands" there is no reason to keep its officials out of these areas.

Can this attitude be taken further, into the realm of direct action? If America now, for example, receives a plea for supplying economic aid to Venda, would it feel able to agree? Or would that be going too far in giving public support to the despised policy of separate development? We would guess that no Western nation is yet willing to go this far. Despite the nationalists' best efforts the Bantustans are still viewed exactly as that.

CSO: 3400/70

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

POLITICAL CLIMATE--What General Magnus Malan said in a television interview last night is indisputable: It is not in South Africa's interests to destabilise her neighbours and military victories alone do not provide political solutions. General Malan said that to win the political struggle there had to be meaningful political goals such as economic growth, freedom and stability. A political idealism had to be cultivated so that all would be prepared to stand together. We welcome General Malan's commitment to winning the hearts and minds of all the people. The trouble is that it becomes more and more difficult the longer the process is delayed. Those out on the right who try to obstruct the government's plodding towards the goal are not securing a white future, but making it more tenuous. When he talks about the need for strong southern African bonds, General Malan is a little more puzzling. We agree absolutely that South Africa could only be the loser in a destabilised sub-continent: in fact, we have said so often enough. This country needs the interaction of healthy economies, which cannot be achieved in a hostile climate or when military build-ups are draining countries' wealth. If General Malan, as minister of defence, is expressing government policy, why then is the state not more careful to prevent "unauthorised actions" from popping up here and there to defeat the objective? And why do the perpetrators not receive salutary punishment to discourage other adventurers? [Editorial] [Text] [MB121242 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Oct 82 p 14]

CSO: 3,00/70

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

FOREIGN PARTICIPATION IN CCM CONGRESS--Dar es Salaam, 8 Oct (AFP)--Seven political parties from countries with strong ties to Tanzania will participate in an 11-day national congress of Tanzania's ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party [CCM]. Political groupings from Zambia, Cuba, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Rwanda, Malawi and the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa have said they would send representatives to the congress, which begins on 20 October, a party leader said. Briefing reporters on the preparations for the 2,050-delegate congress, the CCM's chief executive secretary, Daudi Mwakawago, said the parties were replying to invitations sent to 37 friendly political parties. In addition, the FRELIMO Party of Mozambique, the East German Communist Party and a political group from Guinea have indicated interest in attending the meeting, he said. Mr Mwakawago, who is also a minister for information and broadcasting, said President Julius Nyerere will open the session. Mr Nyerere, who is also the CCM chairman, will submit a 5-year report at the session. The party was formed 5 years ago, after the merger of the mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar ruling parties. [Text] [AB080653 Paris AFP in English 0434 GMT 8 Oct 82]

CSO: 3400/50

ZAMBIA

SHAPI WARNS ZAIRIANS LIVING IN NATION AGAINST ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 20 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee, Mr Alex Shapi, has warned Zaireans living in Zambia against illegal activities that would force the government to take measures which will not be in their interest.

The MCC also warned some Zambians, particularly Zambia Railways workers, against aiding Zaireans in activities that threatened the security of the Copperbelt and the nation as a whole.

Mr Shapi gave the warning in Ndola yesterday after he was told that potential criminals from the neighbouring country were entering Zambia illegally by rail and then jumped off trains, to avoid detection at railway stations.

At a meeting addressed by the MCC in Chipulukusu township ward chairman, Mr Obed Chilufya reported that his area had become a den for the aliens because of its proximity to the railway station and the lack of patrols.

The chairman said residents had now launched a campaign to raise money to build a police post to combat crime. So far K [number illegible] had been raised and a further K4,000 had been promised by a farmer in the area.

He told the MCC that criminals and some Zambia Railways train crews had connived and passengers from Sakania were alighting near the township.

But the MCC warned that the Zambian government would consider halting passenger traffic between the two countries if such activities continued.

He explained that the recent meeting of the Joint Permanent Commission agreed to facilitate communication on the common border by allowing free movement as long as people had pass cards.

"We have allowed Zaireans along the border to buy commodities from Zambia and we have also allowed passenger trains to move freely between the two countries," he said.

Mr Shapi said a move to halt traffic would therefore not be in the interest of the Zaireans as it would affect cargo to that country as well.

He said it was disturbing to hear that some Zaireans were now involved in this new illegal entry and said he would discuss it with Shaba Province governor Mr Mandungu Bula Nyati at a meeting scheduled for September 27.

He said in the interest of peace and stability in the region and the good understanding between the leadership of Presidents Kaunda and Mobutu, the practice should be stopped.

Mr Shapi appealed to Party leaders in Chipulukusu to form strong and effective security and defence committees in deal with the situation.

CSO: 3400/5

ZAIRE RAISES ITS FLAG ON NATION'S TERRITORY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Sep 82 p 1.

[Text]

ZAIRE has raised its flag on Zambian soil and amassed troops at Mwabu Kampamba, about 16 km inside Zambian territory near Chengi sub-boma in Mpweto area of Luapula Province.

Zairean soldiers hoisted the flag on September 3. They did the same on August 4, in the same village near the common border.

And Member of the Central Committee for Copperbelt Province Mr Alex Shapi who is also chairman of the regional Zambia-Zaire joint permanent commission called an emergency meeting yesterday at Musoshi near Kasumbalesa to discuss the matter.

His counterpart in Zaire's Shaba Province, Mr Mandungu Bula Nyati agreed to the meeting at which the issue was discussed.

Before leaving for Zaire Mr Shapi said he would ask his colleague to order the pull-out of Zairen troops and the removal of the flag from the Zambian soil.

The incident has disrupted the issuing of national registration cards to Zambians who have accused Zairean soldiers of harassment.

Mr Shapi was disturbed by the new developments which

were an impediment to peace efforts being sought in the region.

The current dispute comes shortly after presidents Kaunda and Mobutu Sese Seko delegated the task of finding an amicable solution to the Kaputa border issue and other related matters to experts from both countries.

Mr Shapi said peace efforts by both sides should not be jeopardised by some few misguided people.

Economic and trade co-operation could only be genuinely realised if peace was guaranteed because the two areas had untapped resources.

Mr Shapi was optimistic their discussions would be fruitful.

It was not immediately known in Kasumbalesa whether the two provincial leaders had reached any agreement on the matter as the meeting dragged on past 19 hours Zambian time when it was supposed to end.

Mr Mandungu sent an urgent cable to his embassy in Lusaka asking for his country's charge d'affaires Mr Nkumbi Kasongo Kitenge to rush to the meeting.

DANISH GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE INTEREST-FREE DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Sep 82 p 2

[Text]

THE Danish government is to give Zambia a K5 million interest-free loan for various development projects.

Charge d'Affaires at the Danish embassy Mr Finn Christoffersen, said yesterday that the loan agreement would be signed by the Danish ambassador to Zambia based in Dar Es Salaam, Mr Vigand Loe, next week.

Mr Christoffersen said that Chilanga Cement would be given about K2 million from the loan for manufacturing of spare parts and various equipment for the factory.

The Dairy Produce Board will be offered approximately K1.2 million for bulk milking collection equipment, modification of Lusaka refrigeration plant and some laboratory equipment.

Part of the money would be spent on buying additional

equipment for Mazabuka and Chipata dairies.

The Cold Storage Board of Zambia would be given about K400,000 for the improvement of its Lusaka and Livingstone ice plants and buying of spare parts, while the Ministry of Health would receive about K500,000 for its various medical equipment.

The Danish government was contemplating giving more aid to Zambia next year, he said.

"We have already informed the National Commission for Development Planning of our intention for more loan aid to this country and we hope the next aid will be a little bit more than this year's" — Zana.

SIGNING OF SIDA AGREEMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Sep 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Government will have to pump a lot of money into the Ministry of Education and Culture if the objectives of the proposed educational reforms are to be realised.

Permanent secretary in the ministry Mr Miles Banda said this yesterday when he signed a K7.5 million co-operative agreement between the Government and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).

The amount is for the 1981 and 1982 period with K4 million for the 1983 educational programme.

Mr Banda said the agreement, which was signed by Ms Brita Ostberg for SIDA as head of the development co-operation at the Swedish Embassy, was a milestone in the cooperation between the two countries.

The task of the ministry was so big that under the present economic climate it could not have been undertaken from Government allocations.

Apart from the educational reforms, the ministry was

currently involved in assessing the number of disabled people in order to plan for them, Mr Banda added.

It was against this background that the Government was grateful to SIDA. The organisation had agreed to participate in all the educational programmes.

"I should say as a result of this, SIDA remains the biggest cooperator in terms of the programmes in which the ministry is involved," Mr Banda said.

SIDA is helping the University of Zambia's schools of mining and engineering and the Department of Technical Education and Vocational Training.

Zambia's signatories were Mr Banda and Director-General of the National Commission for Development Planning Dr Leonard Chivuno.

ZAMBIA REJECTS IMF LOAN REQUIREMENTS

AB130801 Paris AFP in English 0423 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Lusaka, 13 Oct (AFP)--Zambia has rejected an IMF requirement that it shut down unprofitable mines in order to receive a suspended IMF loan of 500 million kwacha.

In order to get that amount, which is equivalent to 526 million dollars on the official market, Zambia must also devalue its currency by 20 percent and reduce bank financing of the economy.

In the first official response to the IMF loan requirements, Bank of Zambia Governor Bitwell Kuwani said at a press conference in Livingstone, 480 kilometers (290 miles) south of here, Monday night that the government has rejected the request that the copper mines be shut down.

He said the mines are unprofitable because of the low world copper prices.

Although the mines are operating at a deficit, he said, "They are still earning the country the largest foreign exchange. Minerals are still our major source of foreign exchange and we cannot afford to ignore them entirely."

Mr Kuwani did not say how the government will respond to the demand that the currency be devalued.

The IMF has frozen the loan--part of an 800-million kwacha loan negotiated in 1981--because Zambia had failed to reduce bank financing of the economy. Mr Kuwani said that as long as copper prices remained low, bank financing of the economy was necessary.

CSO: 3400/74

GOVERNMENT TO RELEASE COINS OF CHEAPER QUALITY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Simon Mwanza]

[Excerpt]

THE Government will today release K8 million worth of one and two ngwee coins of cheaper quality to commercial banks to alleviate the shortage.

The new-look coins will not have the same rich copper appearance to discourage melting for precious ornaments by blacksmiths on the black market.

The introduction of new coins was confirmed in Livingstone on Saturday by Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane when he addressed a meeting of Party militants at Mujala Primary School in his Katombora constituency.

Answering a question from one Party official on what measures the Government was taking to end the coins shortage which had been with the country for almost two years now, the minister said:

"As from Monday all commercial banks will be given about K8 million worth

of one and two ngwee new-look coins to curb present shortages."

The coins would have a complete new appearance of poor copper quality to prevent its misuse and consequent shortages.

The buying public had complained of being swindled by shop and bar owners, including State-owned shops giving customers sweets in form of change because of coins shortage.

The situation was worse in bars and hotels where no sweets could be given to patrons, forcing them to buy drinks at a higher prices than the Government controlled one.

Mr Musokotwane assured the people that with the introduction of the new coins shortages would be a thing of the past.

ECONOMIST URGES GOVERNMENT TO ABANDON STATE FARM CONCEPT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Party and its Government has been urged to abandon the concept of State farms and instead concentrate on developing the small-scale farmer if agriculture is to be the country's economic base.

This call has been made by one of the country's agriculturists, Mr Moses Simemba, who said State farms were a costly experiment and had proved a failure elsewhere.

"Grandiose projects like State farms which we are trying to copy from countries which cannot even grow enough food for themselves should be discouraged."

Mr Simemba works for the Bank of Zambia.

He has observed that State farms had lamentably failed to live up to expectations in the communist countries with the exception of Hungary.

"These state farms are heavily subsidised and besides pilfering, irrational use of agricultural inputs is the order of the day."

"The real production figures are at times a state secret and one normally finds that bogus figures are computed for the public," he said in an interview.

Small-scale farmers should be the cornerstone of the country's agricultural development and should therefore get good support from the authorities concerned.

The peasant farmer in Zambia was now producing 70 per cent of the nation's maize output. "Let us give equal opportunities to both commercial and small scale farmers."

The small-scale farmer was doing better in other African countries and he could do equally well in Zambia.

"Our Government is right now trying to do away with subsidies but I would like to know if our proposed State farms will be exceptional."

The economists said he was aware it was painful to reveal the shortcomings of one's planning. "If we are to advance we must reveal our weaknesses, it will pain but it will not kill us."

What made Hungary an exception on the performance of state farms was its system which was based on tenant farmers who sold their produce to the state farms.

This type of farming was practised by the Tobacco Board of Zambia. It collapsed not because of poor management, but because of the high cost of Zambia's farm inputs while the prices of produce are below line."

Every farming model had its own peculiar features and it would not be correct to say that either the Eastern or Western way of farming was good for Zambia.

He agreed with the views of French agronomist professor Rene Dumont on Zambia's State farms.

Prof Dumont was quoted last week as saying Zambia lacked a coherent agricultural policy.

EXPATRIATE BOSSES ACCUSED OF VICTIMIZING MUZ LEADERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Sep 82 p 5

[Excerpt] EXPATRIATE bosses affected by the newly-introduced cost-saving measures in the mining industry have been accused of victimising Mineworkers Union of Zambia leaders with the intention of destroying the union and causing industrial unrest.

Making the accusation during the MUZ Nkana branch public meeting in Chamboli township in Kitwe yesterday, branch chairman Mr Roy Yumbe said MUZ and Party officials had been targets of victimisation by some expatriate bosses who would be affected by the ZCCM measures.

Mr Yumbe appealed to the Party and its Government to deport expatriates found frustrating Zambians if the mining industry has to be saved.

Zambian graduates and artisans were being frustrated by expatriate bosses because if the Zambians left the mines it would become necessary to retain expatriates.

MUZ had demanded the deportation of one expatriate immediately for mistreating Zambian workers.

In one incident, miners had worked for 24 hours non-stop and without eating. When the

expatriate was approached to allow the workers to eat, he called them monkeys and turned down their request.

The idea behind the introduction of the cost-saving measures was to retain Zambian workers including graduates and artisans on whom the Government had spent thousands of Kwacha to train.

Records

He told the miners that from August this year, all their working records were started afresh, which meant that disciplinary measures taken or promised up to that month should be ignored.

Mr Yumbe said many miners had not yet signed their pension contribution forms to include them in the pension scheme and appealed to them to do so immediately.

On reports that the mine management was considering plans to cancel leave pay and Christmas bonus, Mr Yumbe said whoever was spreading

MILINGO'S REMOVAL SAID TO WEAKEN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop's Departure Leaves Vacuum

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 19 Sep 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] AND so like Jesus was denied by one of his disciples, Peter, the Zambia Episcopal Conference and the Party have washed-off their hands on the plight of Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo who is being held in virtual detention in a monastery at the Vatican. Why?

The mind boggles. It is surprising to find a distinguished son of Zambia, being left in the lurch at his greatest hour of need. Has there been a conspiracy between the throne of St Peter in the Vatican and the local church and State authorities?

It is not beyond the Church of Rome to do such things. One of the popes in its long history has been a Borgia. (see Television Zambia series on the family being screened every Wednesday).

The Borgias were a corrupt Italian family among whom one of them became Pope Alexander VI.

But that is a matter of history. Suffice it to say that statements made during the week by a senior Party Official and that from the Zambia Episcopal Conference have more than ever brought matters to a head.

The Party should be frank and state exactly where it stands over the Milingo affair. And the Zambian clergy should do the same. What did Milingo do? Why should he be treated so callously? And why should he be abandoned?

Archbishop Milingo has been in Rome for five months now reportedly being investigated about witchcraft and his faith healing powers. It has been reported that investigations being carried out on him by the Vatican authorities include exhaustive medical and psychological examinations.

Church circles in Zambia say he is regarded by the Vatican as a hermit and held in a monastery reserved for those regarded as mentally unstable. In other words Archbishop Milingo is virtually being held in an mental asylum.

A report in the London **Observer** has since said that the archbishop's treatment by the Vatican reflects a "grave crisis" in relations between Rome and its African hierarchies.

What was the role of the papal pro-nuncio in the whole Milingo affair? He is the pope's representative in Zambia. Repeated attempts by the **Sunday Times** to draw Archbishop Zur on the matter have been unsuccessful.

There are those in the church who have alleged that he did not make much effort to understand the prelate. But it might be that it is not entirely Archbishop's Zur's fault. Milingo had many enemies, not least among whom ranked some of Zambia's indigenous top clergy.

A highly articulate and erudite church leader, Milingo

evoked envy and jealousy among some of the dowdy, drab and uninspiring clergy. Above all he is a man who has demonstrated that he is able to stand up to authority and speak out on social issues.

For the same reason it is not far-fetched that some political heavyweights might have welcomed his summons to Rome.

Archbishop Milingo was removed from his Lusaka archdiocese in April after a letter from the Pope delivered to him by the papal pro-nuncio.

He had been at the centre of controversy in his church emanating from his spiritual healing powers. In 1978 the Zambia Episcopal Conference banned him from conducting healing sessions.

In the aftermath of his recall and the subsequent shoddy treatment meted out to him at the Vatican, a number of serious questions are being posed: "What role did the Zambia Episcopal Conference play in the whole unsavoury affair?"

Contrary to speculation, the conference is dominated by Zambian bishops. There are only two expatriate bishops out of the nine in the country. The attitude of the Zambian bishops has not been that holy.

Archbishop Milingo's gift of healing has been attested by people from all over the world.

And yet instead of taking compassion and understanding his gift, the church — the

Catholic Church that is — has opted to crucify him. Other than being supported by his clergy, some have chosen to abandon and revile him.

"We are not saying that all what he did was right. But he should have been supported. For it is easy to over-step the boundaries of real healing and step into something else," Sunday Special was told by a sympathetic church leader.

Indeed Archbishop Milingo is not the first clergyman to have had such a gift manifested in him. A white priest in Tanzania is reported to have conducted exorcisms without being roundly condemned by his fellow clergy, and subsequently deported to Rome. Instead they rallied behind him.

Does Archbishop Milingo's treatment underline the incipient bigotry and racism in the church in Zambia?

It is evident from Sunday Special investigations that some black clergy want to be more white than the European clergy. Thus they have fed reports to the papal pronuncio on Archbishop Milingo which have been negative.

How come the controversial French prelate Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre continues with his rebellious faction in France without being excommunicated, recalled or disciplined by the Vatican which seems to be powerless? Is it because he is white?

To what extent has the Vatican tried to understand the local situation and the African concept of Christianity in accordance with our heritage?

Christianity in Europe has been coloured by that con-

tinental's culture. Is it wrong for a Zambian born clergy to have his own concept of Christianity?

What is the African idea of a God? All these are questions which the Church and the Zambian Episcopal Conference should address itself to.

For it is definitely absurd for the Catholic men of the cloth to expect that all the clergy should apishly imitate Catholicism as perceived by Europeans. Archbishop Milingo obviously does not and hence all the problems he is facing.

"The white missionaries say my attitude is dividing the church in Africa, but they are backward, they do not even understand what is happening in their own countries.

"The spirituality of the European saints is in my bones. But the time has come when we are aware of something valuable in ourselves which we would like to be able to share with the rest of the world," said Archbishop Milingo in an interview with the **Observer**.

And that more than anything else succinctly sums up the situation. To what extent are Zambian Catholics going to sit down idly by while one of their leaders is being unfairly treated?

There is no doubt that his removal has weakened the church — the Catholic Church in Zambia.

Archbishop Milingo's downfall could indeed be attributed to his charismatic and popular following among the laity.

For Archbishop Milingo is a man widely respected not only in church circles but in the political and other public fields as well.

For Archbishop Milingo, a trained expert in communications, is an intellectual in his own right.

But the question is: Will there be a State House intercession for the Zambian prelate?

The current session of the World Council of Churches being held in Nairobi might discuss his plight because it is understood non-Zambian clergy are concerned. It would be wrong that outside clergy should champion his case while the authorities here at home remain silent.

His departure has left a vacuum which will be difficult to fill in the church. Only President Kaunda can do something about it.

For Archbishop Milingo was the only link between the expatriate clergy and the Zambian followers of the Catholic Church. Others in his position have tended to be quite and not stood up to the dictates of the conservatives in the church.

More than anything else what will be the long-lasting effects on Archbishop Milingo's personality of the agonising process through which he is being subjected?

The so-called exhaustive medical and psychological examinations might leave a permanent damage on him.

Is Zambia prepared to sit on the fence and let its compatriot suffer the Spanish type inquisition at the Vatican alone?

Indeed as things stand, only St Peter himself will bail out Archbishop Milingo in his agony.

Father Crimin's Comment

THE TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Sep 82 p 5

THE Zambia Episcopal Conference which groups local Catholic churches regards the matter facing Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo as "personal and

very delicate", its acting general secretary Father Richard Crimins said yesterday.

He was commenting on the plight of the archbishop who has been in detention in Rome for five months now

reportedly being investigated for witchraft and his faith healing powers.

It was reported on Tuesday from London that the investigation being carried on Archbishop Milingo by the Vatican authorities included exhaustive medical

and psychological examinations.

A report in the London **Observer**, said the archbishop's treatment by the Vatican reflected a "grave crisis" in relations between Rome and its African hierarchies.

But Fr Cremins when asked on the conference's reaction to the report said there was nothing he could say at the moment as the matter in which the archbishop was remained "very personal and very delicate". There was no official communication between the

conference and the archbishop or the Vatican on the archbishop's problems, he added.

Fr Cremins said the only issue that was dealt with publicly was when Archbishop Milingo left for Rome in April and that this was duly communicated to the people.

CATHOLIC CHURCH PAMPHLET RAPS CORRUPT CITIZENS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

INDEPENDENCE had bred a few Zambians who have amassed wealth through "connections" with those in Government at the expense of the poor majority, says a Catholic Church pamphlet printed by the Mission Press in Ndola.

The pamphlet which is a hot seller in Livingstone churches is titled: Christian Reflection and talks about justice and its alleged abuses in the Party and Government.

Few of the wealthy Zambians had amassed the riches through study, initiative, good planning and hardwork, it says.

"Others amassed wealth not through hard work, but by their connections with the 'system'. 'These are selfish men quick to spot loopholes in the law and take unfair advantages. They know how to fix unauthorised loan of thousands of Kwacha by using their connections or political muscle to bully others.'"

Some of the wealthiest citizens were afraid of the divided society they had allegedly helped to create and to safeguard themselves against future accountability they had exported large slices of their fortune, says the paper.

"Perhaps it has been done legally or illegally. But if legal then it is unjust because Zambia is a developing country desperately in need of foreign exchange. That money is needed for the good of all, not for the benefit of few individuals."

The leadership Code tried to counteract some of these abuses but it seemed to have failed. "Today it seems to be a nice peace of paper covering

the ever widening cracks in our society."

"Wives, parents, brothers and sisters even sweethearts are used as fronts to acquire farms, small businesses and shares in large corporations. While preaching socialism, they practise capitalism. The biblical word for this is hypocrisy."

Where proven ability, hard-earned qualifications and professional experience are not given their proper value, justice is missing. Such is the case in corporations and factories which were riddled with corruption and political connections.

"If the majority of key jobs are in the power of a 'clique' or 'system', fear becomes a crucial factor.

In such circumstances the great danger was that members of that organisation did not say and do what was right, but what was expedient. They became 'yes' men manipulated by the unspoken fear. They became slaves.

"Those at the top of such organisations were so power-hungry that they resented all views different from their own. They failed to understand the positive value of other opinions, criticism and open discussion.

"Some of the injustices in Zambia cry to heaven for correction. As the gap widens

between the haves and the have nots, as the queues grow and more frequent, as robberies become more daring and more deadly, as unemployment becomes wide-spread, as more people feel dependent and yet politically impotent, frustration grows."

The document selling at 40n has called for the freedom of the Press in Zambia and power to be given to the people to elect their own leaders and not to appoint for them.

"When one Party system became a fact in Zambia, it gave many people the right to vote, not just in theory but in reality."

It recalls that in the sixties, many constituencies had not effective choice of candidates. Only one UNIP candidate stood in each constituency and those picked were appointed by Freedom House. Many were returned unopposed.

"In the present system we have choice," says the document which also calls for the election of members of the Central Committee, governors and other district leaders.

The document appeals to Christians to fight for the poor and identify themselves with them.

It quotes the Bible's New Testament which says. "The poor are always with you."

The pamphlet then asks: "Who are the poor with you now?"

VOTERS REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN SWINGS INTO TOP GEAR

THE TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Sep 82 pp 1, 5

THE voters' registration campaign swang into top gear yesterday with a number of leaders addressing meetings in all corners of the country.

The exercise is aimed at encouraging people to register as voters for the forthcoming presidential and parliamentary elections.

In Choma, Member of Central Committee Mr Elijah Mudenda carpeted a ward chairman for accusing the Party of not fulfilling its promises to the masses.

Mr Mudenda said the Party needed dedicated leaders committed to the welfare of mankind and not those who tried to undermine its authority by making false allegations against it.

Mr Mudenda's remarks followed allegations by Simaubi Ward chairman Mr John Maambo in his opening remarks at a meeting in the ward that people were shunning Party meetings because UNIP had failed to keep promises it made to the people.

Mr Maambo, who later withdrew his remarks and apologised after Mr Mudenda demanded to know the false promises made by the Party to people, said he failed to hold meetings because people had lost confidence in the Party.

He said the Party should learn to keep promises if it expected enthusiastic participation of the people in its programmes.

Mr Mudenda told him that as a Party leader his duties were to work for the consolidation of unity by mobilising people to rally behind Dr Kaunda he should explain to them the true economic situation facing the nation.

He urged the people in Simaubi and Chibwe areas to vote for Dr Kaunda during the presidential and general elections next year.

In Mongu, Member of the Central Committee Mr Daniel Lisulo warned against the dangers of experimenting with the presidential elections.

Addressing trainee teachers at Mongu Teachers Training College, he said there was need for stability in the country and this could only be achieved if President Kaunda was given another mandate to lead the country.

It was not sufficient for people to say they loved Dr Kaunda without showing practical and positive actions by re-electing him.

Rebuked

He said teachers should help explain the necessity to register as voters.

Mr Lisulo rebuked University of Zambia Students who strayed in the meeting and tried to lecture to him about the worsening state of the economy and the type of democracy Zambia was practising.

He told them they should be careful with the theoretical

revolutions they read about in books.

Students must not build castles in the air but face realities, adding that in a democratic state the revolution must be humane with revolutionary theories put in the right perspective.

Section, branch and wards in Chingola have been directed to compile registers to determine the number of registered voters.

Member of the Central Committee Mr Joshua Mumpanshya gave the directive at a meeting of Party, church, trade union and other leaders in Chiwempala community hall.

In Kitwe, Labour and Social Services Minister Mr Basil Kabwe appealed to Party officials to ensure that members registered as voters when the registration starts.

Addressing a meeting in Buchi hall, he said Zambians should exercise their voting right once every five years.

He instructed Party officials to be on the alert to counter enemy machinations bent on disrupting registration.

The country's enemies were working hard to disrupt the exercise in their attempts to prove that Zambia was not a genuine democracy.

He said a low turn out during the voters' registration would have adverse effects on the presidential and general elections.

Kitwe governor Mr Raphael Mwale appealed to residents to register as voters to exercise

their constitutional right to choose those they felt were suitable to represent them.

He told Party leaders and militants that it was important for them to register as voters.

Each person of voting age was required to obtain a green national registration card before the registration of voters exercise begins next Monday.

In Kabwe, Bwacha Member of Parliament Mr Richard Banda instructed Party officials in his constituency to update Party records.

He noted that in the past, records submitted from sections to branches did not reflect the true membership of the Party.

And in Lusaka, Kabulonga ward chairman Mr Michael

Sata said some aspiring candidates are going round bribing people with money and goods.

Such people had approached Party leaders in sections and given them money to campaign for them. — Times Reporter/Zana.

CSO: 3400/5

MUNDIA PREDICTS RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION WILL BE REVERSED

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 18 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRIME MINISTER Nalumino Mundia yesterday predicted that the migration of people from rural to urban areas will be halted and the trend completely reversed within the next five years.

Mr Mundia said if the Party and its government continued with the present economic policy of diversifying investments to rural areas, Zambia will not only halt the movement of population from rural to urban, but will also reverse the trek from urban to rural areas during the same period.

The Prime Minister was speaking in Kawambwa when he closed the third Luapula Provincial Party conference.

The main attractions for this reversal in movement of people is the availability of social amenities such as schools, rural health

centres and sporting facilities in the rural areas.

Mr Mundia also said there was a realisation by the people in both urban and rural areas that they can make a lot of money on the land through agriculture in rural areas rather than come to the urban centres and remain unemployed in shanty compounds.

The rural-urban migration which was heaviest between 1963 and 1969, slowed down towards 1974 and the 1980 census showed that not only was the trend halted but in some cases the reversal of movements has started.

KAUNDA HAILS DPRK

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA has a lot to learn from the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea's success story, President Kaunda said in Lusaka on Saturday night.

He said the story spoke volumes of the successes achieved by the Koreans through dedication and commitment to build a strong socialist state under the *juche* idea.

The President was speaking when he received two films on his visits to Korea in 1980 and earlier this year when he led a powerful delegation to attend President Kim Il Sung's 70th birthday.

He said Zambians loved the people of Korea and their leader President Kim Il Sung and that the delegation attended the birthday celebrations because of the genuine love Zambia had for the Korean leader.

President Kaunda said Korea's revolution was meaningful and was being achieved through a collective effort by the people struggling for justice and peace to reunify with South Korea.

The problem of Korea was one which was of exploitation of man by man and which was being complicated by foreign forces.

Despite the enormous strength that foreign forces might have, nothing would stop the determination of people to get what they wanted.

Zambia believed that the Koreans would succeed in their objectives.

Zambians were determined to find a suitable system based on scientific socialism.

The Party and its Government was organised through the Central Committee and Zambia had learnt a lot from Korea during the visits so far undertaken there.

President Kim's contribution did not only lie in what had been achieved for his people but in mankind the world over.

Dr Kaunda was grateful to Korea for the gift of the films which he said were reminding him of the visits he led to Korea and of the great welcome accorded his delegation by the Koreans.

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